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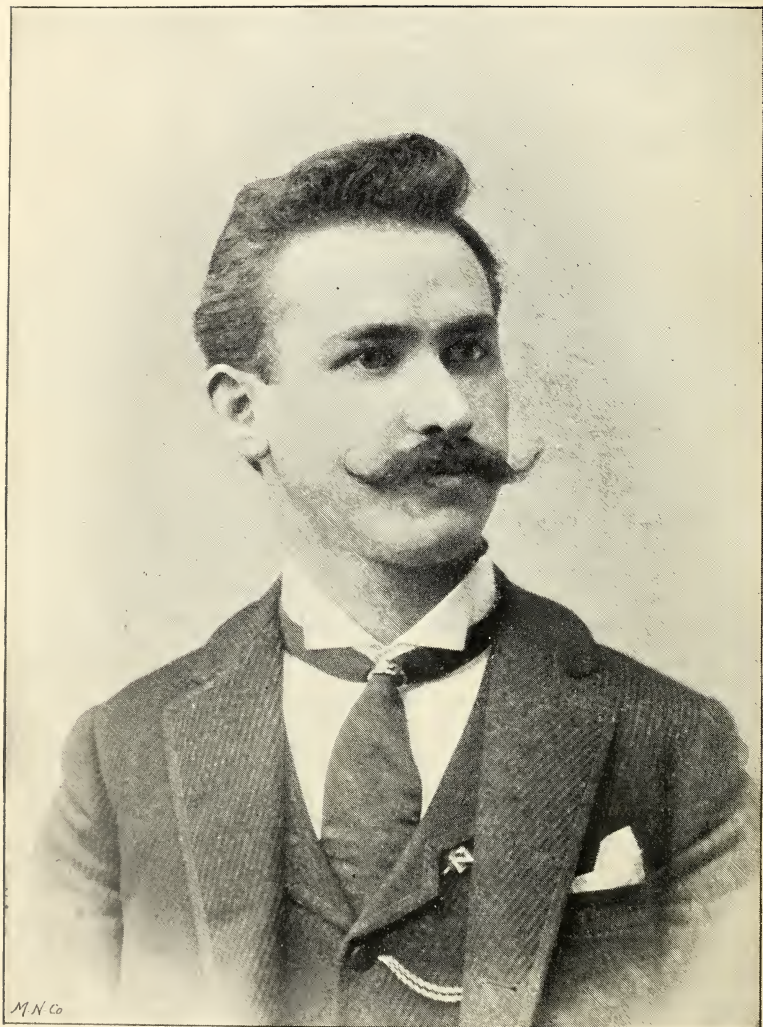
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THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION,

ROANOKE AND NEWBURN.

By B. F. Underwood, Adjutant, 5th. R. I. Vols.

The writer is under obligations to comrades who have rendered aid in the preparation of this paper, especially to Capt. James Moran of the 5th. R. I. Vols., whose personal recollections of many of the events narrated are full and vivid and whose memoranda and collection of material relating to his Regiment, have been of great value for reference.

ONE evening in October, 1861, General Ambrose E. Burnside was chatting with General McClelland in Washington, about war matters, when the Rhode Island General took occasion to broach a plan that he had formed of a campaign on the Atlantic Coast. He was asked by General McClelland to draw up his scheme in writing. This was done, and the plan met the approval of both General Mc-

Clelland and the Secretary of War. This was the origin of the now historical Burnside Expedition, concerning which its leader has said that "No body of troops ever had more difficulties to overcome in the same space of time. Its perils were both by land and water. Defeat never befell it. No gun was ever lost by it. Its experience was a succession of honorable victories."

The details of the proposed expedition were as follows (as given in the words of General Burnside):

"To organize a division of from twelve to fifteen thousand men, mainly from the States bordering on the North Atlantic Coast, many of whom would be familiar with the coasting trade, and to fit out a fleet of light-draught steamers, sailing vessels and barges, large enough to transport the division with its armament and supplies, so that it could be rapidly thrown from point to point on the coast, with a view to establishing lodgments on the southern coast, landing troops and penetrating into the interior, for the purpose of threatening the lines of transportation in the rear of the main army of the Confederates then concentrating in Virginia, and also for the purpose of holding possession of the inland waters on the Atlantic Coast."

To understand the need of such an undertaking it is necessary to bear in mind the peculiar nature of the Atlantic Coast and the especial facilities it afforded the Confederates for carrying on trade with foreign nations and smuggling in the munitions of war. Almost the entire coast of the Southern States is fringed by a series of long narrow sand islands, broken through at intervals by inlets and inhabited by a scanty and miserable population of fishers and wreckers. The North Carolina Coast, with its huge sounds — Pamlico and Albemarle — connected with the interior by canals, rivers

and railroads, had been found by the rebels especially favorable for blockade running. The Navy-yard too, at Norfolk, which was in their possession, could be protected in the rear by fortifying the islands of the North Carolina Coast and the fortifications erected would, at the same time, serve to ensure the keeping up of supplies for the Army of Virginia. Accordingly, the enemy had erected two forts at Hatteras Inlet, and, after the capture of these in August, 1861, by General Butler and Commodore Stringham, had retired to Roanoke Island — lying between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, — and strongly fortified it, thus affording backing to numerous light-draught blockade-runners and also privateers which were preying upon the commerce of the Northern States, while on the shores of the Sounds, shipping and even iron-clads were building. It will thus be seen that the chief importance of the North Carolina naval expeditions, was in assisting the enforcement of the blockade, and the stopping of privateers from going to sea.

The Comte de Paris, in his admirable history of the Civil War, states that the blockade of the vast coast line of the Confederacy “ caused incalculable injury to the Southern people by depriving them of all the resources which they might have derived from Europe, and by preventing them from waging war on the sea, which would have ruined the commerce of the North. If this blockade had not been rigidly maintained, the Federals, would probably never have been able to subdue their adversaries.” (Vol. i, page 436, Am. Ed.) To the Fifth Rhode Island belongs the glory of having borne an honorable and useful part in the accomplishment of the important work. It should be mentioned also, that another object of the Burnside Expedition, was to keep in countenance the Union people of North Carolina, who were

then believed to be more numerous and well affected to the North than was afterwards discovered to be the fact.

In his instructions to General Burnside, dated Washington, January 7, 1862, Major General McClellan directed him to co-operate with Rear Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, at Fortress Munroe, — the common headquarters of the Expedition — and proceed at once to Hatteras Inlet, assuming the command of the garrison there, and, after having crossed into the Sound, make Roanoke Island the first point of attack. Next he was to make a descent upon Newburn, take it, reduce Fort Macon, to seize the railroad as far west as Goldsborough. It was even thought that Raleigh might be reached, and the Weldon railroad destroyed; but great caution was to be used in respect of these ultimate measures. Such was the general outline of the work to be done by the Coast Division of the Army of the Potomac in the Department of North Carolina.

General Burnside, having become identified with the interests of Rhode Island by marriage and residence, and being almost idolized by the people of the State, it was natural that he should first turn to them for recruits. Accordingly, on October 5th. 1861, an order was issued from the Adjutant General's Office, Providence, empowering Captains who had served in the First Regiment, and Commandants of all military organizations in the State, who so wished, to open their armories and places of rendezvous for the enlistment of men to serve for a period of three years, unless sooner discharged. This order of General Edward C. Mauran, gave birth to the Fifth Rhode Island. In a little less than three months, the First Battalion of the Regiment, consisting of five Companies left Providence for the front, the plan being gradually to raise other Battalions until the Regiment should be completed.

A bounty of fifteen dollars per man was offered – not a very tempting bait, in view of the high bounties afterwards given – and the recruiting posters gave assurance that no long and fatiguing marches would be required. The posters also stated that the men were to be armed with English Rifles and French Boarding Swords, and it was hoped that all who had served in the marine service of the United States would come forward and enlist. The “French Boarding Swords” turned out to be heavy and awkward sabre bayonets of calibre .577 short Enfield Rifles, and, after a few months trial, both guns and bayonets were exchanged for long Enfields with the ordinary triangular bayonets. The first superintendent of organization was Major Joseph P. Balch, who in about three weeks resigned, to be succeeded by Col. Christopher Blanding. The nucleus of the Battalion was formed by the Fifth Company, National Cadets, which went under canvass at Camp Greene, six or eight miles from the city of Providence, on the Stonington Railroad, October 8, 1861. The Captain of this Company, Arthur F. Dexter, labored faithfully to raise men for the new corps, and in three weeks two hundred and eleven men had already been raised, one Company, (D.) coming from Woonsocket. On November 7th. Captain John Wright, then in Washington, and connected with the Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, was appointed Major, of the Fifth, and went at once to Providence.

On the 16th. of December, 1861, the men were mustered into the service by Captain Cutts, of the United States Army and, at last, on December 27th. tents were joyfully struck. The Battalion was reviewed at three o'clock in the afternoon by Governor William Sprague, who gave a cheering and heartfelt address, and then the line was thrown into column and marched to the railway train *en route* for Annapolis and the Burnside Expedition.

At Philadelphia, which was reached at 9 o'clock P. M., the Battalion was served with an elegant collation by the Volunteer Relief Association. On the road to Baltimore, the bridges were passed that once had been burned by the "Secesh" the Spring before, and were, at the time the Battalion passed, rebuilt and guarded by troops. Arriving at Baltimore 9 A. M., Sunday, the men had to walk that disagreeable transfer of two miles, which everybody who passes through Baltimore knows of to his discomfort and annoyance. The ground passed over was the same as that traversed by the Sixth Massachusetts on the fatal 19th. of April previous. At Baltimore another lunch entertainment, and then to the cars again. At Annapolis' Junction, General Burnside was met. He was received with hearty cheers. While waiting for the train at the Junction the men profitably employed their time by watching the dress parade and drill of the 1st Michigan Volunteers, who were there encamped. This Regiment was in the full old regulation uniform, - plumed hats, shoulder scales and all.

Annapolis was reached at 8 P. M., tents were pitched in the dark, on the beautiful grounds of the Naval Academy, and, about midnight, the tired Rhode Islanders turned in for a sleep. The Academy grounds commanded a full view of the harbor and of the vessels upon which the troops were to embark. The day after arrival was devoted to straightening out the camp streets and getting things to rights. On the 4th. of January, the boy's hearts were gladdened by the sight of the Fourth Rhode Island Regiment which marched into the grounds and established camp near the Fifth, being destined to bear them company in the First Campaign. The same was true of Belger's Battery F., Rhode Island Light Artillery, which at this time also joined the Fifth. The Bat-

talion was Brigaded with the 8th. and 11th. Connecticut Regiments, and these, with the troops just mentioned, formed the Third Brigade of the Coast Division. Over the three Brigades of the Army of 16.000 men, General Burnside had appointed three tried and trusty friends. The command of the Third, he gave to General John G. Parke; of the Second, to General Jesse L. Reno; and of the First, to General John G. Foster.

It is time now to cast a glance at the *materiel* of the Expedition, and see in what way the transportation of the Army had been provided for. The Headquarters for Naval Matters was fixed at No. 7, Bowling Green, New York City. The Confederates had prepared for secession by scattering the Navy of the United States all over the World, the vessels in the Navy Yard at Norfolk had been destroyed, and almost all of the higher Naval Officers were in the service of the South. But the Government had gone bravely to work, and by the end of 1862, the Secretary of the Navy had ready, or nearly ready, a fleet of 180 vessels carrying some 800 guns in all. But at the time the Burnside Armada was in preparation, all ships needed had to be improvised or made over for the service. General Burnside's fleet of 29 Gunboats and 50 Transports presented, therefore, a very motley appearance. There were merchant steamers fitted out with guns; river barges strengthened by heavy bulk-planks and water-tight compartments to enable them to weather heavy storms at sea, carrying from four to six guns each, and arranged for the construction of parapets of sand-bags or hay-bales on deck; also tug boats and ferry boats, the latter having their passenger rooms on each side filled in with rough wooden bunks several tiers high, the open carriage ways in the centre form-

ing parade and drill grounds, while at the ends the cooks established their kitchens.

Finally, there were the transports and numerous light-draught sailing vessels loaded with rafts, building material for bridges scows, entrenching implements. quarter-masters stores, tools, extra ordnance, &c. &c. All ships except the transports were ordered to Fortress Munroe. The transports were at Annapolis awaiting sailing orders.

At last the order to embark was given and joyfully obeyed. This was on Wednesday the 8th. of January, 1862. The Troops had received their first payment shortly before, and were in capital spirits. The Fifth Rhode Island was embarked on the "Kitty Simpson," Captain Hepburn. She was the largest sailing vessel in the fleet and had been freshly painted up for the occasion. But it was afterward discovered that she had been employed in the coolie trade, which accounted for the lively skirmishing for greybacks which was going on all the time the men were between the decks.

The passage down the bay was protracted, owing to dense fogs. The men employed their time in singing, dancing, smoking, playing cards and writing letters, as well as playing practical jokes on each other. One of these will illustrate the rest. One of the younger officers had climbed up into the rigging in order to extend his field of view, when, suddenly he heard cries of warning from the quarter deck where were a number of other officers with the Captain of the Ship. Looking down to see what was the matter, he was told to take a glance at two sailors who were going up the rigging, on opposite sides of the vessel, in order to catch him and tie him fast until he promised to treat the whole ship's crew, such being the custom when the sailors catch a land-lubber in the rigging. The officer remembered that when a little fellow in

Providence he used to go sometimes down to the wharves, climb the rigging of vessels, and then slide down a back stay. So he seized a back stay once more, just as the sailor's heads were on a level with the top on where he stood, and slid down to the deck in less than a minute. The sailors looked blank. An uproarious laugh was raised by all on the deck and the Captain assured him that after turning the tables on the crew so neatly as that, he was entitled to the freedom of the Ship.

The rations served on board the "Kitty Simpson," for the first two days after leaving Annapolis were hard bread and slices of raw salt pork (?) rather rough fare for landsmen. But in a few days the cooks had their department in good working order, and the usual army rations were served.

Arriving at Fortress Munroe on Saturday, the "Kitty Simpson," cast anchor until Sunday noon, when, she was taken in tow and brought outside the Capes of Virginia *en route* for Hatteras with the rest of the fleet. Then the tow line was cast off, sails were set, and everything made ready for the voyage down the coast. At Cape Henry, the pilot left them, carrying with him 250 letters from the men.

When well out to sea, the sealed orders were opened by the commanding officers, and it was found that their destination was Hatteras Inlet. During the next night, the ship was hailed by a gunboat asking who they were and where bound. The Captain fearing privateers, first made no reply. Thereupon the summons was repeated with a threat that if not answered they would open fire, the intimidation being made forcible by a rattle of guns and placing of battle-lanterns as a preparation for action. Captain Hepburn gave the desired information and was admonished to keep as close up with the fleet as possible. Hatteras Inlet was reached by noon of Monday.

The bar was found to have only between eight and nine feet of water on it at full tide; but a large number of the ships, including the Kitty Simpson, drew from eight to ten feet when not loaded. As Monday night came on, a severe south-easterly gale began to blow and from all directions seaward such vessels of the fleet as were near at hand were seen hurrying in toward the harbor of "ship-breaking Hatteras." But only a comparatively few of the steamers succeeded in getting across the bar that day; the remainder of the fleet was dispersed. For nearly two weeks the storm raged with but a few hours occasional intermission, and threatened total destruction of the fleet. By the 17th. of January most of the ships had made harbor; but it was not until the 25th. that all arrived at their destination. Several boats were wrecked, among them was the gunboat Zouave. The steamer City of New York, laden with supplies and ordnance stores valued at a quarter of a million dollars ran on to the bar and was broken up by the waves; the officers and men clung to the rigging until next day when they were taken off in surf boats. The Pocahontas went down, carrying with her the 100 horses of the Fourth Rhode Island, also a floating battery, called the Grapeshot was swamped. Here then was poor comfort for the Kitty Simpson as she tossed at her anchorage a mile and more from the Inlet; sea-sickness raging on board, the ships tossing against each other in the little curve of the shore called harbor, sea and sky and sandy beach mingled together in wild uproar, the men working for three days throwing overboard gravel-ballast to lighten the ship, and a short distance off, the boilers of the City of New York visible above the waves, the wreck looking, as one of the men said, "like a graveyard under one's window," and seeming to warn her sister ship of approaching similar fate.

By Saturday, the 18th. the ship had been lightened two

and a half feet, and at 10 A. M., the propeller Virginia came alongside to tow her in. The sea was without a ripple, and everything looked as if the tempest-tossed Rhode Islanders would be within the bar in a short time. A ten inch hawser is made fast to the ship, anchors are drawn up and she moves off, the men congratulating themselves on the prospect of speedily getting out of the disagreeable ground-swell by which the ship would be raised and pulled up sharp on her anchor-chaines and such a shock sent through her from stem to stern. that a man walking on deck felt, as one said, "as if he were hit on the top of the head and his brains driven down into his boots." Suddenly, as the two vessels are moving on a shock is felt, the hawser snaps like a thread, somebody on the Virginia shouts back through the fog an idle order to throw out an anchor, and the propeller moves off, leaving the ship to her fate.

It was a cowardly, and even criminal desertion and afterward many an honest oath was registered against the officers of the Virginia by the soldiers of the Fifth Battalion, when they thought of that dangerous situation on the shore of the Old North State. The Captain of the Kitty Simpson, who was an excellent seaman ordered the main and foresails set in order to catch all the wind he could and try to heel the ship over and keep her keel as much out of the sand as possible.

After lying in this predicament for a couple of hours, the ship was visited by Lieutenant Pell, (an aide of General Burnside's) in the ferry boat "Eagle." An attempt was again made to get off the vessel, but in vain. All this while the swell would raise us off the bottom, only when the wave went by, to throw us, with the whole weight of the vessel and cargo, on the bottom again. In this way we kept pounding. Every time she would strike, the masts would shiver and bend

like fish poles placed on end and shaken in a man's hand. Then a yard would snap and tackling come rattling to the deck, to the imminent danger of the men beneath.

When the "Eagle," was steaming away, she was hailed by General Burnside, who asked why the ship could not be brought off. The reply was that so heavy a sea was running that it was impossible to go near enough to take off the men. The General said, "Haul your vessel alongside of mine and I will go myself. That vessel must be brought in tonight or the men taken off." The order was obeyed, the General was taken on board, but, after reconnoitering the situation, he probably concluded that the interests of the whole expedition did not warrant him in exposing his life to so great a hazard; for he returned to his own vessel, first leaving orders with the Captain of the ferry boat to take off the men if he could, but if not to lie by all night and render all the assistance in his power. Then began an exciting time. Two steamers were playing around the seemingly fated ship with her deck load of boys in blue, but both were afraid to come near enough for the transfer of the men by jumping. The small boat of the Kitty Simpson was crushed like an egg-shell by the ferry boat and no sooner were the vessels together, their sides grinding against each other, than away they would lunge 25 or 30 feet from each other. The air was filled with the loud shouts of Lieutenant Pell, and of the Captain of the Eagle, mingled with the equally loud orders of Captain Hepburn and Major Wright on board the ship. The soldiers stood with packed knapsacks ready to jump, and two actually did jump; one of them reached the hurricane deck of the ferry boat, and fell short, but fortunately saved his life by catching the rope of a fender. Then loud from the shouting officers resounded in the air, "the 'swearing in Flanders' was nothing to it."

Major Wright ordered that not a man of his Battalion should jump again. In the mean time Captain Hepburn had made fast a line to a can-buoy in the channel, and by the slacking of this line, and the comparison of his position with that of the City of New York, discovered that the ship was very slowly working toward deep water unaided. Still the position was a very critical one and the pilot of the "Eagle," who was well acquainted with the shoales and inlets of the place, afterwards said that in half an hour more the "Kitty Simpson," would have been beyond rescue.

The sun was setting gloriously in the western clouds as the little "Picquette" of General Burnside again steamed out with peremptory orders to run hawsers from the "Eagle" to the ship and begin to tow. The first rope breaks; then a great reserve hawser is got up from between decks. "That line will never part," said Mr. Fox, the mate of ship; "it will pull the bitts out of the ship first." And sure enough, the rope held, and after seven hours experience of something that looked very unpleasantly like shipwreck, the vessel glided into deep water and was towed into harbor, where the glimmering lights of the great fleet shined like the street lamps of a city, and where one seemed to be once more in comfortable relation with human beings.

Night came on, and with it the storm that had for some hours been threatening, a genuine Cape Hatteras storm, rain pouring in torrents, wind blowing a living gale; the clouds dipping down to the very masts and the darkness thick enough to be felt. It was a terrible night, and no one could doubt as to what would have been the fate of the crew of the Kitty Simpson, if she had remained on the bar. At ten o'clock minute guns were heard. Next morning vessels were seen in all directions with their flags union down in token of distress.

Crowded in the narrow anchorage and swashing about in the waves, they had run foul of each other, hawsers were entangled, gunboats drifted about threatening to crush the frailer vessels and fully one half of the transports were aground. One barque that had half a Connecticut Regiment on board went ashore on the south island and in a couple of weeks the sand had accumulated about her in such quantities that the men could walk out of her on every side for a distance of several yards. On the occurrence of another storm, several months after, which came from the opposite direction to the great storm just described, she was washed afloat again uninjured so far as could be seen.

But to return to the grounded fleet that morning after the rescue of the Fifth. Everything in the shape of a tug or propeller was called into requisition to aid in getting the distressed vessels afloat. This operation had to be repeated after every gale, and these occurred in rapid succession. Amid all these exciting scenes General Burnside moved calm and cheerful, steaming in his little flag boat from place to place directing and encouraging and making himself to his army an example of endurance they were glad to imitate. He performed all the duties of a harbor master, narrowly escaping from being swamped on more than one occasion. In the wildest storm his boat was seen breasting the waves, staggering beneath the blows of each successive sea, the decks swept fore and aft, and all on board reeling from side to side like drunken men. "One figure stood immovable, grasping by the bitts, scanning the horizon for traces of ships as the boat rose on each glittering mass of foam. It was the square manly form of General Burnside, whose anxiety for the fate of his army was intense." "With nothing to distinguish him," says cue, "but his yellow belt and blue blouse, slouch hat and high

boots, he stood like a sea-king, hailing every vessel and asking after the welfare of those on board." Once only did he despond, and that was when his army was suffering from lack of water, the vessels containing the coal and water supplies having been driven out to sea by stress of weather. Flags of distress were at one time raised on many of the vessels, and General Burnside was almost in despair. He says:

"On one of these dreary days, I for a time gave up all hope, and walked to the bow of the vessel that I might be alone. Soon after, a small black cloud appeared in the angry gray sky just above the horizon and very soon spread so as to cover the entire canopy; in a few moments after, a most copious fall of rain came to our relief. Signals were given to spread sails to catch the water; and, in a short time an abundance was secured for the entire fleet. I was at once cheered up, but very much ashamed of the distrust which I had allowed to get the mastery of me." (*The Burnside Expedition, R. I. Soldiers and Sailors His. Soc. Tracts, Vol. II.*) The next thing to do after getting the fleet into the "swash" was to get it over the inner bar or bulkhead, a mile away. This bar was covered by only six feet of water.

On the swash the current was very swift, a circumstance which proved of great value to the fleet. For, by its aid, a channel eight feet deep was made, in the following way. Large steam vessels were driven into the sand and anchored there, then the current would wash the sand from under them, they were then driven a little further forward, the same operation repeated, until the channel was finally finished.

During all these days of lowering gloomy weather and stupid delay, the men of the Fifth Rhode Island preserved mostly the best of spirits. If the prospect of fog and looming giant trees, and hulks of ships with nothing but sand and

water on the horizon – if this prospect was gloomy, not so was the scene between decks. Among the officers, here was a group bending over the blocks with which the manoeuvres of companies on the field were represented, there was a knot of animated talkers discussing tactics, each meeting his opponents, with numerous references to Casey. Among the men, books and cards helped to pass away the time that was not devoted to scouring and cleaning something, or that was not employed in singing the national airs in chorus.

On the evening of the 4th. of February, word was given to the fleet to be ready to get under way in the morning. No news was more welcome, and song and cheerful talk sounded across the placid waters of Pamlico Sound now illuminated by the light of a crescent moon. The morning of the 5th. dawns clear as crystal with a fresh cold breeze from the north. Flags and pennants are floating gaily in the morning air, all hearts beat fast with expectation. The squadron falls into order the gunboats leading the way; the smaller vessels of war, carrying one or two guns, guard the flanks; in the middle move the transports and lighters with the troops; all of these pursuing the order of march of the Brigades they carry and advancing in three parallel columns. Particular instructions have been issued as to the manner of loading the launches, and the order to be observed by them in the landing of the troops. So all day long the great fleet moved majestically northward winding in and out over the glassy surface of the inland sea, while from the low and humid shore of the mainland loomed up in the still mirage the forms of the giant pines of the turpentine forests.

Roanoke Island, as has been stated, was regarded by the Confederates as a key-position to all the rear defences of Norfolk. “It unlocked two Sounds, eight Rivers, four Canals,

two Railroads," says Mr. Draper, in his History of the Civil War. "It guarded more than four fifths, of the supplies of Norfolk. The seizure of it endangered the subsistence of the Confederate Army there, threatened the Navy Yard, interrupted the communication between Norfolk and Richmond, and intervened between both and the South." It lodged an enemy in a safe harbor from the storms of Hatteras, gave him a rendezvous and a large rich range of supplies. It commanded the coast from Oregon Inlet to Cape Henry.

The island is famous in history as the scene of Sir Walter Raleigh's colonizing expedition, which established here the First English Settlement in America. It was here that Virginia Dare was born, the first English Child that opened its eyes on American Soil. The island was and is populated by a miserable fishing people and by swarms of mosquitoes that infest the rank and sedgy grass of the swamps. The people, it may be said in passing, were mild and inoffensive, and after they had taken the oath of allegiance, were granted protection and their destitute fed by the Union Army. The island is about twelve miles long from north to south, by three broad, lying midway between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds. On the eastern side of it extends a narrow and shallow sound separating Roanoke Island from a long narrow spit of sand upon which the waters of the Atlantic break and expend their fury. On the western side, next the mainland, is Croatan Channel. Upon Roanoke Island, the Confederates had erected five earthworks defended by heavy guns, on the western shore Fort Bartow, mounting ten guns in casement; Fort Blanchard, four guns *en barbette* and Fort Hager, at Weir's Point, thirteen guns in embrasures. On the other side of the Island was Shallow-bag Bay Fort, and in the centre of the Island was the strongest redoubt of all, commanding the corduroy

road or causeway, that run across the island from shore to shore through what were believed by the rebels to be impassable marshes. In order to give full effect to these guns they had felled trees for a considerable distance in front of their battery on each flank, these trees serving as a formidable abattes.

(*See the account of C. Henry Barney, of the Fifth R. I. in Soldiers and Sailors His. Soc's. Mag. Vol. II.)*

Across the channel, called Croaton, the enemy had constructed a stockade consisting of sunken hulks of ships fastened together with piles, the whole commanded by the guns of the batteries of earth and sand on shore. Lurking behind the stockade were eight gunboats, improvised out of merchant steamers. They were under the command of Captain F. W. Lynch, late of our Navy. On the Island were three Confederate Regiments --- brave men to desperation, as their defence proved --- under the command of Brigadier General Henry A. Wise, Ex. Governor of Virginia. Wise was not on the island, however, at the time of the attack and the command devolved on Colonel Henry M. Shaw, the son of General Wise. Capt. O. Jennings Wise was present, in command of the famous " Virginia Blues."

The Union Fleet came to anchor about 5 o'clock, at the southern point of the island, near "the marshes." The next day proved too stormy for action; but on the 7th. at 9 o'clock the sun then shining clear in the sky, Flag Officer Goldsborough ran up the inspiring motto " The country expects every man to do his duty." and in an hour or so the two fleets and the batteries were hotly engaged. By noon the enemy's fleet had been driven further off and the guns of the forts nearly silenced. When night fell, the strongest of the Confederate Ships --- the Curlew --- had been sunk by a hundred pound shell; another vessel was disabled, and Capt. Lynch concluded to withdraw that he might save the rest.

During the encounter, the "Spaulding," with the 5th. R. I. aboard, was stationed almost within cannon range of the enemy, in a fine situation for observation. The men were especially struck with the plucky action of a small sloop which had, sometime before, been armed with a rifled 32 pounder and played, under command of an acting Masters mate. She was the only sailing vessel in the fleet of gunboats, and not drawing much water, was able to get in very close to Fort Bartow, tacking back and forth, and plunging shot after shot into it each time she came abreast. While every puff of smoke and boom of her gun was answered by the cheers of those aboard the "Spaulding."

The naval encounter was intended to cover the landing of the main body of the troops further in the rear at Ashby's Harbor, a landing place which had been pointed out to Gen. Burnside by an escaped negro lad named "Tom."

During the early part of the afternoon the troops were transferred to light-draught steamers and surf-boats, and about 4 o'clock P. M. the signal was given to land. Each steamer had in tow a line of twenty surf-boats, and as these latter approached the shore the word to "let go" was given, and, by the deft management of the steersmen, as well as the momentum they had acquired, they reached the shore in line. Each boat carried colors, and the precision of the movements was a beautiful thing to see. Conspicuous among the light steamers was an odd looking stern-wheeled craft nicknamed by the soldiers "The Wheelbarrow."

The scene of the landing was animated and spirited in a high degree. Any one who has been cooped up on a ship at sea for a month, as they had been, will be able to appreciate the exhilaration with which they reached *terra firma* again — to say nothing of the pleasure they felt, as brave men, and

new recruits (many of them) in the prospect of meeting the enemy, and such was their enthusiasm that all the discouraging features of the landing and first night's bivouac in the rain could not dampen their ardor. The damp struck no deeper than their coats. The shore was such that the boats grounded at some distance out, and the men had to jump overboard and wade through the sandy and peaty mud of the sedge and reed swamp, jumping over little intersecting creeks or estuaries, until dry ground was reached, at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the boats. Rain set in early in the evening and turned the landing place into a perfect slough.

During the night the rain came down in a steady drizzle. The men made themselves as comfortable as they could with fires of fence rails and such other ignitable material as they could collect, and passed the hours of darkness in alternately warming themselves by the fire and dozing in the rain reclined against a stump or the butt of a tree. With the dawn they were astir, ate their rations, had their arms inspected and prepared to fall in at the word advance. That word soon came, and was obeyed with alacrity. General Foster led the way toward the central redoubt with the men of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The gallant and impetuous Reno, followed fast with his Brigade; Gen. Foster reaches the clearing in front of the enemy's battery, deploys his troops, posts his battery and engages the enemy with muskets and howitzers; Gen. Reno's troops after an hour and more of almost incredible exertion succeed in passing the morass on the right wading waist deep in water and mud, the officers cutting a way through the jungle of bushes and briers with their swords. On the left the 23rd. and 27th. Massachusetts, and the 4th. Rhode Island cut their way with equal difficulty through the swamp and appear on the enemy's right. At one o'clock the

redoubt was thus almost completely surrounded by flanking parties of the Union troops. Now the fiery Reno gives the word to charge; on rush his men in magnificent movement to storm the deadly breach; as they advance with fixed bayonets and muscles tensely strung, lips compressed, a low involuntary cry bursts from their lips, "a cry of exultation, of joy, which comes leaping from a thousand hearts, swelling into a perfect storm of cheers." They rapidly traverse the ground in front leap down into the ditch amid a shower of balls, clamber up the parapet, pour through the embrasures, drove out the enemy at the point of the bayonet, and with thundering cheers plant their colors on the captured works. But the charge was almost simultaneous on the other flank of the enemy where Generals Foster and Parke were stationed. At the moment when Gen. Foster observed the embarrassment of the enemy at Gen. Reno's appearance on their right flank, Major Kimball of the 9th. New York (Hawkins' Zouaves), volunteered to lead the charge with his men and to carry the works at the point of the bayonet, a piece of work for which the Zouaves by their drill were peculiarly fitted. "You are the man!" exclaimed Gen. Foster, "The 9th. is the Regiment, and this is the moment! Zouaves, storm the battery! forward!" Then follows an exciting scene; the red-capped fellows dash into the road at double-quick time shouting "Zou! Zou! Zou!" leap into the ditch, mount the parapet and drive the enemy from their guns, and meet Gen. Reno's men at the flag-staff in the centre where they exchange congratulations. The enemy fled precipately, strewing the road with guns, bowie-knives, blankets, canteens and knapsacks. They were pursued and surrendered unconditionally. The remaining forts soon followed their example. In all, the prisoners amounted to 2677 men, 50 of whom were wounded. Among the latter

was Capt. O. Jennings Wise, a recent Editor of the "Richmond Whig," and one of the bravest of the defenders of the central redoubt. He was captured in a small boat which was trying to make its way to Nag's Head. His wounds were mortal and he died the next morning, defiant to the last. His artillery company, "Co. A." of the "Wise Legion," was the pet volunteer military organization of Richmond, dating its existence from 1793. The Company left behind it in the fort a beautiful white silk banner, tastefully embroidered by fair hands, and bearing the motto "Aut Vincere aut Mori," to "To Conquer or Die." It seems the most of them was unable to do either, although a few were found dead around their colors. The body of Capt. Wise was shortly after the battle exhumed by a detail of Lieut. Moran's men and sent to his father inside the rebel lines. Besides the prisoners taken in this splendid victory, there fell into the hands of General Burnside, five forts, winter quarters for some 4000 troops, 3000 stand of small arms, large hospitable buildings and a vast quantity of tools and materials for the construction of military works. The losses of the Union Forces were forty-one killed and and sixty-one wounded.

The news of the brilliant victory of Roanoke Island was received all through the North with feelings of exultation.

The winter had been so far one of inaction; cheering news had come of the victories at Forts Henry and Donaldson, but in the East little had as yet been done to arouse the public enthusiasm. Congratulatory letters were sent to General Burnside and Admiral Goldsborough from President Lincoln and the Secretaries of the War and Navy. The Mayor of New York issued a proclamation of congratulation, while in Providence salutes of hundred of guns were fired, troops paraded, bells were pealed, addresses made and the General As-

sembly, upon the recommendation of Gov. Sprague, voted to Gen. Burnside its thanks and a sword.

“When it is remembered,” says Gen. Burnside in his report, “that for one month our officers and men had been confined on crowded ships during a period of unusual prevalence of severe storms, some of them having to be removed from stranded vessels, others in vessels thumping for days on sand banks and under constant apprehension of collision, then landing without blankets or tents on a marshy shore, wading knee-deep in mud and water to a permanent landing, exposed all night to a cold rain, then fighting for four hours, pursuing the enemy some eight miles, bivouacking in the rain, many of them without tents or covering, for two or three nights, it seems wonderful that not one complaint or murmur has been heard from them. They have endured all these hardships with the utmost fortitude and have exhibited on the battle-field a coolness, courage and perseverance worthy of veteran soldiers.”

The day after the battle -- Sunday -- was a quiet one. Many made a survey of the battle-field, remarking upon the different positions of the troops. The dead were not all buried yet and in some places the bodies torn by cannon shot presented a ghastly spectacle. In one place lay three men like a row of fallen bricks, one over-lapping the other. They had been killed by the same shot from the parapet. The first had been struck on the head, carrying it away; the second was hit on the shoulder, carrying that off and leaving a horrible hole; the third was hit in the abdomen, and his intestines were scattered around. One of the men saw an old boot on the ground and gave it a kick; it seemed heavier than a boot should be, and on picking it up a foot and a part of the leg of some unfortunate man were found encased within it.

During the month of February, the prisoners were released on parole, an act of the Commander's designed to serve as an example to the Confederates in their treatment of Union prisoners. It received the approval of the Secretary of War. No General was ever more beloved by troops than was General Burnside. He was always doing some little thing or other that would contribute to the comfort of his soldiers. He would drop into a tent and sit and talk a long time with the men and officers or stop to take notice of a company complimenting them on their proficiency in the manual of the rifle, the neatness of their camp and the like. Or a company would have the pleasure of receiving from him a couple of New York Herald's or other newspapers. It was a striking peculiarity of the Army of the North during the war -- this love of newspaper reading. Even the sentinel, as he paced his lonely round would often have a newspaper in one hand and his gun in the other, if he thought no one was observing him.

One of the principal divertisement of the men while at Roanoke Island was the manufacture of briar-wood pipes, the woods abounding with the material for these fragrant and valuable articles.

A pleasant episode in the monotonous life at Roanoke was the expedition up Currituck Sound undertaken for the purpose of destroying some salt works which were said to be in operation some sixty miles distant from Fort Bartow. The force was composed of the Fifth Rhode Island and a detachment of sailors under the joint command of Major Wright and Lieutenant Jeffers, of the Navy. The detachment embarked on the "Wheelbarrow" or Union, a flat-bottomed stern-wheeler drawing very little water. She had in tow a couple of launches armed with a boat howitzer each. When the Currituck Narrows was reached it was found that even

the "Wheelbarrow" could not make her way through such shallow water, although cables and anchors were put out on the shore and endeavors made to warp her round the bends. Part of the time the stern wheel was on the bank throwing up mud instead of water. The launches were found to draw even more water than the steamer; so there was nothing to do but return, an event not much to be regretted, for it was learned afterwards that the importance of the salt works had been very much exaggerated. They in fact, consisted of nothing more than two or three large iron kettles borrowed from the neighbors for the purpose of boiling down sea-water.

Nevertheless, the Fifth had its fun out of the trip. As darkness came on, the steamer anchored for the night and by daylight next morning was under way again on her return trip. On coming up the sound the day before a small schooner had been noticed lying at anchor on the west shore. It was determined to take her along, since, if not so taken, she would be useful to the Rebels in ferrying their men to and fro. Indeed it was afterwards learned that she had been used for the conveying of Gen. Wise from Nag's Head to the mainland just after the battle. When the steamer stopped at the landing where the schooner lay, a number of officers and men received permission to go ashore. They had instructions not to go far, and were told that the boat would wait for them one hour. The blowing of the steamer's whistle was to be the signal of recall. The younger men, some of them, kept going farther and farther from the landing until they found themselves three or four miles away. They wanted some fresh provisions after their long abstinence from anything of the kind; and, as they were pretty well supplied with money (not having had an opportunity of spending any since leaving Annapolis where they had been paid), they were willing to

pay large prices for such things as they craved, and that, to, in gold -- a circulating medium that made the eyes of the Southerners sparkle with pleasure. No plundering was allowed by Gen. Burnside under any circumstances, and the command was pretty faithfully obeyed.

One of the officers gives an interesting account of the experiences of himself and the rest of the younger men who had gone farthest from the steamboat.

At one house the party had quite a funny experience. When they entered the yard no one was to be seen, not even a dog. Pretty soon the old man came in out of a clump of bushes near the house. He was met on the piazza and asked if any one was in? He said. "No, they are all away."

Some one said that he need not be affraid, no one would do them any harm. He put on what was meant to be a bold front -- at the same time shaking all over -- and replied that he had never seen a man yet he was affraid of. He was again assured that the party were not there for the purpose of injuring peaceable citizens, all they wanted was to buy some fowls and eggs and the like. They had not been talking long in that strain, when a commotion was noticed under a bed in one of the rooms. It was immediately seen to be caused by the old woman who had taken refuge there. When she came out, the hearty laugh that greeted her, and the good-natured rallying she received for hiding under the bed, put her in great good humor. She went immediately went into another room and the result was, that a daughter came out from under another bed. She then went to the back door of the house and raising her voice to its highest pitch called another daughter, who thereupon emerged from the woods which are conveniently near almost all the houses down there. The daughters were good-looking girls of about twenty years in age.

They came in and sat down, joining in the conversation which now turned on what could be bought. Various purchases of farmers truck were made, and when the party left they were quite cordial in their good-bye.

While these things were going on the steamboat's whistle had blown itself hoarse in the attempt to recall the stragglers, who were slowly returning with chickens and geese slung over their shoulders, and eggs either tied up in handkerchiefs or carried in hats and pockets. Finally the officers in command determined to raise anchor and proceed across the Sound to a house where they had noticed the Union flag floating.

A mate and a few sailors were left in charge of the captured schooner with orders to wait for the men who were still on shore.

The Union flag proved to be the property of a thorough patriot, a Baptist or Episcopal Minister. He had a large plantation and about fifty slaves. The "pickaninnies" were tumbling about everywhere, and the old gentleman had quite a patriarchal air. He invited the company to a dinner of ham and chicken and sausages, flanked by corn bread and hominy, with a dessert of pudding. Not long after dinner, both parties were together again comparing experiences. By nightfall they were back at their quarters on Roanoke Island.

During the month of February, Roanoke Island had been put in a suitable state of defence, the oath of allegiance administered to the inhabitants, and a proclamation issued to the people of North Carolina, inviting them to return to their allegiance. The government was still under the illusion that a prevalent Union Sentiment existed in the old North State. General Burnside was also making preparations for another important expedition, in accordance with his instructions.

Accordingly scouts had been sent out to the vicinity of

Newbern and Beaufort to reconnoitre and report upon the nature and extent of the enemy's works in those places. The first objective point of attack was to be Newbern.

On the 6th. of February the order was given to embark. On the 9th. all the troops were aboard ship, and the fleet of saucy little gunboats and big white steamboats, heavy transport propellers, ugly but industrious ferry-boats and, busy swift little tugs steamed away from Pork Point Landing for Newbern and the Neuse River. On the 11th. the fleet anchored off Hatteras Inlet and here Admiral Goldsborough was called away to the Chesapeake by the portentous news concerning the doings of the Merrimac in Hampton Roads. Commander Rowan was left in charge of the fleet. The Fifth had been embarked on the ferry-boats Curlew and Eagle. Major Wright and staff companies C. and B. on the Eagle, and companies A. D. and E. on the Curlew. The morning of the rendezvous at Hattaras was beautiful beyond description. The sun rose out of the sea without a cloud to obscure his brilliancy. The body of the Sound was as smooth as a mirror, not a ripple to agitate its surface, which appeared in the rosy light of the morning like burnished gold. Every vessel of the fleet from the largest to the smallest, was decked with gay flags that hung idly by the mast, only the pennons of certain gunboats and tugs, that were moving about to convey orders, streamed out horizontally in the air. It was a pleasure to watch the gentle undulations of the waves produced in the wake of these moving craft, while, to complete the picture, a mile or two away stretched the low-lying shore of the mainland, spotted and dappled with every shade of springing vegetation. In the distance across the Sound lay the low sandy expanse of Hatteras with its forts, and flagstaff, and bleak looking guns pointing in all directions; -- and all this

scene bathed in the tender haze of a southern sky.

The fleet got under way on the morning of the 12th. of February, and Gen. Burnside at that time issued a proclamation to the troops informing them that they were on the eve of an important movement which would greatly demoralize the enemy, and assist the Army of the Potomac in its contemplated operations against Richmond.

The soldiers of the Fifth were in fine spirits, and some of them passed the afternoon in identifying, by the aid of a chart, the points of land that were passed. Their approach along the coast was heralded by watch-fires which sent up dense volumes of black smoke, calling on the people from far and near to arm and prepare to resist the northern invader. As the fires faded into darkness and their smoke blended with the evening mist, the transports dropped anchor under the protecting guns of the naval vessels at the mouth of Slocum's Creek some fifteen miles below Newbern. A rebel had been captured from a dug-out on the way and he was to be made use of as a guide on the following day. No sooner had the ships come to anchor, as just mentioned, than word was passed around from vessel to vessel that Gen. Burnside had been promoted by the President to the rank of Major General. The news was received with cheer after cheer, repeated again and again, for no honor was considered too high for their beloved Commander by the men who were proud to serve under him.

The morning of the 13th. opened cheerless and rainy. But nevertheless, at reveille an order was read directing the troops to land in light marching order; that is, with rubber and woolen blankets rolled and worn on the shoulder, also haversacks and canteens, and sixty rounds of cartridges to the man. The sun broke brightly through the clouds at 8, A. M., and the

men in high spirits prepared to land, an operation that took until 4, P. M. The first man ashore was Color Sergeant Poppie, of the Sixty First New York. Many of the men in their eagerness leaped from the boats when they grounded, and waded, sometimes waist deep, to the shore.

It is time now to describe the elaborate and extensive defences of Newbern against which the Federal Commanders were leading their army. The obstructions in the River Neuse were formidable. The Confederates had built a barrier of piles, cutting them off below the water, and in addition another row of piles pointed and iron-capped and pointed down stream, all under water. Near these was a row of thirty torpedoes containing about two hundred pounds of powder each and fitted with metal fuses connected with percussion locks, their trigger lines being attached to the iron-shod piles. There was a second barrier about a mile above the first composed of sunken vessels and chevaux de frise. Our vessels, however, it may be said here, succeeded in passing all these obstructions without serious injury. The torpedoes failed to explode, and the iron-capped piles only slightly injured two of the ships. There were also along the river six forts or earthworks, mounting in all thirty-two guns, mostly *en barbette*. During the engagement that followed not a single marine was injured by the force fighting behind all these elaborate fortifications.

On the land, beginning farthest down the river, there were first, two works; Fort Ellis and Fort Dixie. These outworks were abandoned by the enemy on the approach of our troops. The main works were as follows. On the river bank a large fort had been constructed, hexagonal in shape, mounting thirteen guns, and completely commanding the river channel on

the one side and the line of works on the other. Also a large redoubt of an irregular form, partly constructed in the railroad embankment, and joined with the first mentioned fort by a strong redan. Beyond the railroad was a system of redoubts, thirteen in number, and a mile in length, erected upon six small mounds or hills. The whole line of works had a two miles frontage, and was defended by forty six guns. It was against such works defended by from six to eight thousand men, that General Burnside was moving, with no artillery except a battery of half a dozen howitzers loaned him by the Navy. He knew his men, however, he was going to "move on the works and capture them."

To return to the land force. The rebels had been driven from the banks of the creek by shells from the gunboats, and as the soldiers landed they pressed on in pursuit of the enemy's mounted pickets, driving them back for five or six miles past their barracks and past a splendid battery of four guns, which latter was removed by the Confederates as they fled. The gunboats kept ascending the river parallel with the column on shore and shelling the woods as they went. It was raining in a steady disagreeable drizzle, and soon the roads assumed a horrible condition. The sticky clay was from two to six inches deep, and more in places, and the men's boots and trowsers became so loaded with it that they could scarcely walk. At every stopping place they occupied themselves in scraping it off with jack-knives or anything suitable they could get their hands on. The six howitzers were dragged through the slough with the utmost exertions of relays of men. The march of twelve weary miles occupied all day.

The situation was something like that of the first march to Manassas described by Mr. Warren Lee Goss (*In the Century Magazine.*) He says.

“ The army resembled, more than anything else, a congregation of flies making a pilgrimage through molasses. The boys called their feet ‘ pontons ’ ‘ mud hooks ’ ‘ soil excavators ’ and other names not quite so polite. To realize the situation, spread tar a foot deep all over your back-yard, and then try to walk through it. When we halted to rest by the wayside, our feet were in the way of ourselves and everybody else. ‘ Keep your mud-hooks out of my way. ’ ‘ Save your pontoons for another bridge, ’ were heard on all sides, mingled with all the reckless, profane and quaint jokes common to the army, and which are not for print.”

As evening came on the enemy's first line of defence was passed without opposition. At dark the Fifth Battalion stacked arms on the left of the road and prepared to bivouac. The night was cold and showery and the prospects of a sleep were extremely slender. It was almost impossible to find a place which to lie down or spread a blanket. The ground was flat and the water lay upon it in a perfect sheet of a few inches in depth, except at the foot of the pine trees with which the whole region was heavily timbered. All that most of the men could do was to select the foot of a tree, lean their backs against it, pull hats over eyes and cape of overcoat around the neck, and attempt to go to sleep. Some camped around fires that they made in a farm yard by the road. A few had the good fortune to get into a negro hut where some stragglers from the 4th. Rhode Island were cooking a savory mess of chicken soup in the broad fire-place.

At day-light the troops were astir, breakfast was eaten, such as it was; the line was formed and the roll called, and about eight o'clock the word “ Forward ” was given to the eager lines. The Fifth marched forward and took up a position on the left of Gen. Parke's Brigade which occupied the

centre of the attacking line. This was at a point some half a mile from the enemy's works. At this point Gen. Burnside had stationed himself with some members of his staff, and, as the troops filed by, they caught new inspiration from his noble countenance. Just at this time a shell came screaming by cut off a large limb from a tree under which the General and his staff were sitting on their horses, and exploded far behind them. The restive horses caprioled about, shot and shell hissed through the foliage like rain upon a seething sea, the men grew excited and started a cheer at the prospect of a battle, but this was checked by the officers on account of the close proximity of the enemy, it not being advisable to give him any intimation of their movements. At this point the head of the column was turned to the left, and, advancing at double-quick, came in "on the right by file into line" in front of the Confederates' abbatis, and a work of over a quarter of a mile in depth, made by cutting down trees so as to form a tangled and almost impenetrable jungle. When the line was formed, the men were ordered to lie down and await further orders. Showers of balls whizzed over their heads in amazing proximity, bringing down twigs and branches from every tree, and clipping by with musical "zing" close to heads and limbs, but, fortunately, no one was hurt.

Presently a commotion was observed in the abbatis, and soon men of the 21st. Massachusetts came breaking their way through it. They stated, that they had made a charge and been inside the rebel breast-works, but not being supported, and there being only four companies of them, they had been forced to retire. It was afterwards learned that Gen. Reno, in attempting to turn the enemy's right, was misled by the dense fog that enveloped the whole region, and found himself, not on the enemy's right, but in front of their re-

doubts and redans. His only resource was to charge. This Lieut. Col. Clark did with four companies in a most gallant style, but failing to be reinforced by Gen. Reno, was forced to retire as has been stated.

After a while an aide de camp came up with orders for the whole Brigade to advance. The detachment formed in column of fours and moved at a double-quick past Gen. Parke (who reviewed them as he sat on horse-back,) till the railroad embankment was reached. The Battalion then changed direction to the right, the 8th. Connecticut allowing them to take up position next the 4th. Rhode Island. The 4th. was to charge the enemy's works in front, the 5th. had instructions to keep up a fire on the enemy's flank on the hither side of the railroad until they heard the 4th. cheer, when their firing was to cease that they might not injure friends. At the moment when the 8th. Connecticut halted to allow the 5th. to pass, the cry " Charge Rhode Island ! " was raised and the 5th. rushed on along and parallel to the railroad plunging over logs, gullies and ditches, through mud and water, until they found themselves inside the enemy's works, at a place called the " brick-yard " where there were three or four buildings held by rebel sharpshooters. These were quickly dislodged, and the 5th. formed line under the crest of a small ridge commanding the enemy's rifle-pits on the other side of the railroad. Here they fired their volley, advancing to the brow of the hill, taking aim, firing, and then retiring a few steps to reload. That first volley, the rebel prisoners afterwards said, killed fifteen men. The fire was kept steadily up, the gray-coats replying with a will, although their fire was thrice slackened by the steady fusilade poured into them by the 5th. Co. A., being nearest the enemy was perhaps most annoyed by his fire. At one time the fire of the men was in-

interrupted by a rumor that they were firing into the 4th., the fog and smoke and trees, preventing their seeing anything far in front of them; but a puff of wind lifted the fog and the Rhode Islanders saw with joy that they had been firing at the gray coats and caps of the foe. Presently a prolonged cheer was heard, not the "yi! yi! yi!" of the rebels, but a genuine Yankee cheer, and the order was given to cease firing. The cheer was that of the 4th. Rhode Island, whose charge had decided the victory.

Shortly after the order to "cease firing" was received, a regiment, dressed in gray, was seen approaching through the fog in the rear. Supposing them to be Confederates, the officers gave the command to "about face," and make ready to fire. Just then an aide came up in haste and said the Regiment was the 8th. Connecticut, who wore gray overcoats, and that all were to pursue the flying enemy at once. The announcement was received with cheer upon cheer, the two regiments joined the rest of the Brigade in the road where cordial greetings were being given and received. As General Burnside made his appearance the cheering and hurrahing were redoubled, and kept up at intervals all the way to Newbern. A large portion of the Confederate Army, it was found had got aboard a train of cars waiting for them near the battle-field, and crossed the Trent, burning the railroad bridge and the draw-bridge after them; and did they stop in their flight until they had reached Kingston and put another river between them and the victorious Union Army. Others of them escaped by the country road and bridge across the Trent while still another detachment crossed Bryer's Creek and made for Trenton, a village some fifteen or twenty miles across the country.

The town of Newbern they set on fire in several places, but Gen. Foster's troops were soon ferried across the river by the

gunboats and succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames. Further pursuit being useless. the troops were moved back a certain distance and went into quarters. The Fifth took up quarters in an abandoned artillery camp about a mile from the city where the fires of the rebels were still burning. The bread partly in the troughs and partly warm from the ovens.

Thus closed at five o'clock P. M., this hard days work of fighting in a fog. The capture of Newbern gave us the control of the North Carolina Coast washed by the two great Sounds. There were taken about two hundred prisoners, sixty-six guns, a large amount of forage and supplies, barracks for ten thousand men and a great quantity of fire-arms equipments, accoutrements, and horses abandoned by the retreating foe.

Gen. Burnside issued as at Roanoke, a congratulatory order to his troops; and, as he there had directed them to inscribe on their banners the word "Roanoke" so here they were directed to inscribe in addition, the memorable name "Newbern." Gen. Foster was made Military Governor of Newbern, and under his rule the city was soon repeopled by its inhabitants. The weather was delightfully mild for Spring, and the air was fragrant with the odors of peach blossoms and newly blown flowers. Congratulatory letters were received from high functionaries at Washington and extracts from them were made known to the troops who were complimented by President Lincoln and the Secretary of War for their high discipline and cheerful spirit in the face of difficulties and discouragements. There was only one drawback to the general joy and that was, the sorrow over the loss of comrades slain. The Union Army had 88 killed and 352 wounded.

Ancestry of Calvin Guild, Margaret Taft, James Humphreys and Rebecca C. Martin, 1620 -- 1891.

We have looked over the advance sheets of Mr. Howard Redwood Guild's book under the above title with much satisfaction. The author gives an original treatment of his subject, not as an affectation of singularity, but for solid reasons that quickly appear as we read. The keynote is found in that "cousinship of men" alluded to in his preface, necessitating as he rightly says "an ancestral genealogy in which the female equally with the male branches are given careful research and extension." The method of illustrating his principle by numbers, charts, and crisp paragraphing, will commend itself to the reader, and should give a wider circulation to his book than merely of persons directly interested from family relationship. While we would refer the reader to the pages of the book for a clear idea of his special treatment, yet we cannot refrain from noticing a few points not generally brought out in such works. For instance, the author gives us the percentage of his ancestor's different religious persuasions, their average longevity, average size of families, list of portraits known to exist &c.

We commend Mr. Guild's work as in the line of that broad and enlightened research that belongs to this time and age, and which especially needs application to the study of ancestry.

The edition of the work is but a small one, and any one desiring a copy of the book should send its price (\$1.50), at

once to Mr. Howard R. Guild, 147 Benefit street Providence, Rhode Island.

John O. Austin.

Mr. Austin's very flattering commendation of this work should be very pleasing to Mr. Guild, as Mr. A. is a gentleman possessing a fine taste, as well as an exceedingly clear discernment and a most excellent judgment in genealogical matters. When such a scholar speaks out so decidedly in favor of Mr. G's work, there is nothing more left for the Editor to say, and to acknowledge that he agrees unhesitatingly in the above expressed opinion.

The Editor.

From Book Notes, Jan. 17, 1891.

Mr. James N. Arnold, has just issued the numbers of the Narragansett Historical Register for July and October, 1890. This brings volume viii of that periodical to a close, and an elaborate index is given in the latter number. A paper in the July number entitled, "Rhode Islanders at Manhatton," compiled from the calendar of Dutch manuscripts at Albany by Mr. R. G. Huling, suggests an unusual number of historical conundrums, some of which are well worth studying. Some of the names are curious; for instance, Gysbert op Dyck married Katherine Smith, a daughter of Richard Smith, of the Block House fame, at Wickford; from this marriage came the Updikes, one of whom, a woman of unusual talent, married Giles Goddard, and gave birth to William Goddard, who established the first newspaper in Providence. This woman did a very extraordinary thing; it was nothing less than the republication of the "Letters of Lady Wortley Montagu," here in Providence, in 1766, which fact is evidence of her intellectual

taste. There is another interesting fact connected with this young Goddard and his mother. When the Providence Gazette was began, the office of publication was announced as near the "Golden Eagle." At that period, the streets being unnamed and unnumbered, the principal business houses adopted some symbolic sign. This Golden Eagle was the symbolic sign of Joseph and William Russell. Soon after this, young Goddard adopted a symbol sign for himself and his mother; It was "Shakespeare's Head" -- another proof of intellectual taste. This celebrated symbol sign has always been supposed to have belonged to John Carter, and so indeed it did, but Mr. Carter acquired it from the Goddards. Thus you see how easy it is for garrulous age to wander from the questions at issue, back among the forgotten things of local history. I started with the intention of commending Mr. Arnold's modest magazine to the kindly support of all those who delight in honest effort, and see whither it led me! It is a quarterly at \$2.00 per year.

From Burrillville Gazette, Jan. 9, 1891.

No. 4 of Vol. VIII, of the Narragansett Historical Register, has a quantity of interesting matter, the leading article being "The History of Suffrage in Rhode Island."

From Rhode Island Democrat Jan. 16, 1891.

The Narragansett Historical Register for October, James N. Arnold, Editor, contains a History of Suffrage in Rhode Island by Noah J. Arnold, and other interesting articles.

Samuel H. Allen, who has written a number of historical articles for the Register, is now Editor of the Rhode Island Democrat. We wish him success in his new field of labor.

*From Salem Press Historical and Genealogical Record,
Oct. 1890.*

Arnold's Vital Record of Rhode Island.

It is with great pleasure that we are able to state to our readers that Volume I, of the above mentioned work is now in the hands of the printer and will soon be issued.

To those of Rhode Island Ancestry no book has ever appeared having such value and interest. To those who are endeavoring to preserve our early records, this book will give great encouragement.

Mr. Arnold has for years been engaged on this labor of love the magnitude of which can be appreciated when it is stated that every birth, marriage and death on the records of all the Rhode Island Towns from 1636 to 1850 has been copied and arranged for the printer.

The Rhode Island Bar and the Rhode Island Press have repeatedly shown their appreciation of Mr. Arnold's work, and it now remains for the genealogical public to come forward and relieve him of his share of the financial burden only a part of which has been assumed by the State.

Vol. I, will relate to Kent County originally the Town of Warwick, one of the four Original Towns of the State, and which was settled in 1642.

Mr. Arnold is the Editor of the Narragansett Historical Register, in which copies of so many Town Records have appeared.

The price of the Vital Record is placed at \$5.00 a volume.

JABEZ GREENE,

AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

By Myron W. Greene.

 HERE were among the early settlers of Rhode Island three families who bore precisely the same name. John Greene, and so far as is known unrelated by birth to each other; one of these had its early home at Newport, one at Warwick, and the other which is the subject of this sketch at Quidnesset Neck, in the town of North Kingstown.

John¹ Greene, who is supposed to have come from England and the ancestor of Jabez⁵ Greene, according to a genealogy published by Prof. Ray Greene Huling in this magazine No's 2, 3 and 4 of Vol. II, and No. 1 of Vol. III; settled in Narragansett or Quidnesset, called Sen'r, at Wickford about 1639, at Quidnesset 1664 and thereafter.

Was one of the Thirteen Proprietors who were assured by the General Assembly of Rhode Island during the May Session 1671, of peaceful possessions of their homes, and took up their engagement as freemen of Rhode Island, died between 1682 and (probably) 1696, married Joan, who died later than 1682.

Their children were:

1. *John*,² b. June 6, 1651, d. Oct. 6, 1729.

2. *James*², d. probably 1728, m. probably 1st. Elizabeth
2nd. Ann
3. *Daniel*², d. 1730, m. Rebecca Barrow.
4. *Edward*², probably m. Mary Tibbetts.
5. *Benjamin*², probably d. 1718--9, m. Humility

JOHN² GREENE, born June 6, 1651, probably in Narragansett. Was in East Greenwich 1685 to 1690 and later removed to Warwick, where he died Oct. 6, 1729, married Abigail D——, His will made Oct. 2, 1729, was proved Oct. 21, of the same year.

Their children were:

1. *James*³, b. Aug. 18, 1685, d. 1771, m. Rebecca Cahoon.
2. *John*³, b. April 9, 1688, m. Ann Hill.
3. *Jane*³, b. Jan. 3, 1690, m. Low.
4. *Usal*³, b. Jan. 23, 1694, d. Oct. 15, 1797, m. 1st.
Susannah Hill, 2nd. Jane
5. *Ebenezer*³,
6. *Robert*³,
7. *William*³,
8. *Enfield*³, m. Mar. 25, 1729, Samuel Cook.
9. *Mary*³, m. Johnson.
10. *Hannah*³, m. Arnold.
11. *Andrew*³,

JOHN³ GREENE, born April 9, 1688, in East Greenwich married 1st. Ann Hill, Nov. 30, 1713, of East Greenwich, 2nd. Mary, who survived him. All of his children were by his first wife. He lived in West Greenwich, where he is recorded as giving farms (lots numbered 44 and 45 of the second division) to his sons, Silas and John. He died probably in 1756, for his will, made Aug. 28, 1754, was not proved

until Nov. 6, 1756. The inventory of personal property returned was £3212, 5s. 7d.

Their children were:

1. *Ann*⁴, b. Dec. 1, 1714, m. Nicholas.
2. *Enfield*⁴, b. Mar. 31, 1716, m. Nov. 2, 1738, in East Greenwich, James Matteson and died before 1756.
3. *Silas*⁴, b. Sept. 29, 1717, m. Humility Greene.
4. *Mary*⁴, b. Jan. 31. 1718-9, m. Jan. 14, 1741, Bartholomew Johnson.
5. *Elizabeth*⁴, b. Sept. 23, 1720. Not mentioned in her father's will.
6. *John*⁴, b. May 31. 1722, probably m. Ruth Matteson.
7. *Margaret*⁴, b. Jan. 27, 1723-4, m. a Matteson, probably Henry, Sept. 11, 1743, in W. Greenwich.
8. *Timothy*⁴, b. June 14, 1725, m. Silence Burlingame.
9. *Samuel*⁴, b. May 29, 1727, probably he who married Mar. 31, 1751, Hannah Weaver in West Greenwich.
10. *Esther*⁴, b. July 17, 1729, m. Dec. 21, 1747, John Weekes, in West Greenwich.
11. *Nathan*⁴, b. May 9, 1731.

NATHAN⁴ GREENE, May 9, 1731, in East Greenwich, married (1) Huldah Bowen of Westerly, Sept. 24, 1756, at West Greenwich, lived for a time in West Greenwich but after 1762 in Coventry, married (2) after 1768 Ruth

Their children were:

1. *Esther*⁵, b. July 25, 1756.
2. *Bowen*⁵, b. Aug. 3, 1758.
3. *Chaffee*⁵, b. June 9, 1760.
4. *Jabez*⁵, b. Dec. 19, 1762.
5. *Dan*⁵, b. Oct. 24, 1765.

6. *Nathan*⁵, b. Mar. 4, 1768.

7. *Huldah*⁵, b. May 2, 1774.

JABEZ⁵ GREENE, (*Nathan*⁴, *John*³, *John*², *John*¹,) of Scipco, N. Y., b. Dec. 19, 1762, in Coventry, R. I. Was a soldier in the Revolution, drew a pension, lived for a time in Lanesborough, Berkshire Co., Mass., but after 1798, in Scipco, N. Y. Was Crier of the United States District Court at Aurora. Was a large landed proprietor, married Abigail Wilcox, Oct. 7, 1784 and died suddenly while in Court Sept. 19, 1804. His wife survived him.

Some of the descendants of Jabez Greene do not use the final *e*, but in as much as the original was with the final *e*, and hence only authoritative, the compiler has preferred to retain throughout the original spelling with the final *e*

Children:

2. 1. *Nathaniel*⁶, b. July 26, 1786, m. Delia Greene.
2. *Sarah*⁶, b. July 9, 1788, d. Oct. 12, 1812.
3. 3. *Huldah*⁶, b. Feb. 8, 1791, m. Pelatiah West.
4. *Esther*⁶, b. Feb. 22, 1793, died young.
4. 5. *Archibald Harper*⁶, b. May 31, 1794, m. 1st. Esther Tupper; 2nd. Elnora Parker.
5. 6. *Laury M.*⁶, b. Aug. 14, 1796, m. Hezekiah Brainard.
6. 7. *Abner*⁶, b. Sept. 17, 1798, m. Nancy Ketchum.
7. 8. *Jerusha*⁶, b. Sept. 6, 1800, m. John Greene.
8. 9. *Nathan*⁶, b. April 5, 1804, m. Mariah Greene.

2. NATHANIEL⁶ GREENE, (*Jabez*⁵ *Nathan*⁴ *John*³ *John*² *John*¹,) of Rush, N. Y., b. July 26, 1786, probably in Coventry, R. I., m. Delia Greene, 1832, and died at his home Sept. 2, 1857, no children.

Buried at Crosby burying ground, Rush.

3. HULDAH⁶ GREENE, (Jabez⁵, Nathan⁴, John³, John², John¹,) of Edenboro, Pa., b. Feb. 8, 1791, at Scipeo, N. Y. Educated at the Aurora Female Seminary, married Pelatiah West, Nov. 27, 1817, and died May 23, 1867.

Buried at Palmyra, N. Y.

Children:

1. *Edgar Nathaniel*⁷, b. Aug. 15, 1818. d. Aug. 8, 1819.
2. *Edna Jane*⁷, b. July 8, 1820, d. April 25, 1863.
3. *Edward Nathaniel*⁷, b. Sept. 2, 1822, d. Jan. 6, 1826.
9. 4. *Henry Tracy*⁷, b. Oct. 17, 1824, m. Mary Oliva Sears.
10. 5. *Abigail Maria*⁷, b. Mar. 11, 1827.
11. 6. *Sarah Elizabeth*⁷, b. April 27, 1829, m. Rev. William Grassie.
7. *Samuel Thuppard*⁷, b. Oct. 15, 1831, d. July 6, 1858.
8. *Ira Brainard*⁷, b. Aug. 31, 1833, d. Nov. 3, 1851.
9. *George Pelatiah*⁷, b. Dec. 6, 1835, d. Feb. 6, 1863.

4. ARCHIBALD HARPER⁶ GREENE (Jabez⁵, Nathan⁴, John³, John², John¹,) of Adrian, Mich., born May 31, 1794, in Kortright, Delaware Co., N. Y., married 1st. Esther Tupper, Jan. 16, 1818, at Rush, N. Y., she died Jan. 8, 1830; 2nd. Elnora Parker, May 1, 1831. In 1828 removed to Genesee Co., Mich., and lived for a time in the "Todd" house near what is now the centre of the city of Flint. In 1831 he removed to Southfield, Oakland Co. Farmer, Blacksmith and Insurance Agent. One of the original abolitionists, associating himself with Garrett Smith, Wendell Phillips and

William Lloyd Garrison. In 1880 he retired from active life and removed to Adrian, where he died April 7, 1887.

Children :

12. 1. *Betsey Ann*⁷, b. Nov. 17, 1818, m. 1st. Norman Rowley, 2nd. Benjamin Weldon, 3rd. William D. Conat.

13. 2. *Helen Antoinette*⁷, b. Oct. 12, 1823, m. Nathan Smith.

14. 3. *John West*⁷, b. April 9, 1828, m. Helen D. Moore.

5. LAURY M.⁶ GREENE, (Jabez⁵, Nathan⁴, John³, John², John¹,) of Rush, N. Y., born Aug. 14, 1796, m. Hezekiah A. Brainard, 1820, died Dec. 24. 1835, buried at Rush N. Y.

Children :

1. *Orrin Nathan*⁷, b. 1821, living at Carbondale, Ill.

2. *Augustus Brockway*⁷, b. 1824, living at Grand Rapids, Mich.

3. *Byron Strong*⁷, b. Aug. 31, 1826. living at Ogden, Utah.

6. ABNER⁶ GREENE, (Jabez⁵, Nathan⁴, John³, John², John¹,) of Clifton, N. Y., born Sept. 17, 1798, in Lanesborough, Berkshire Co., Mass., married Nancy Ketchum Mar. 27, 1825, lived with his parents until 1816, when he removed to Rush, N. Y. Farmer, a liberal supporter of public institutions, one of the building committee of the Rush M. E. Church, and contributed towards the endowment of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary founded in 1832, one of the pioneers of Monroe County, 1870. He sold his landed estate and removed to Rochester, where he lived until 1878, when he removed to Clifton, N. Y., where he now resides in comparative good health, in his Ninety second year.

Children :

15. 1. *Mortimer H.*⁷ b. Mar. 7, 1826, m. Ellen M. Flinn.
16. 2. *Marvin Jabez*,⁷ b. Jan. 11, 1829, m. Cornelia Gillman.
17. 3. *Mary E.*⁷ b. Dec. 1. 1830, m. J. Douglas Brown, Attorney.
4. *Henry Granville*,⁷ b. Sept. 16, 1834, died 1839.
5. *Abner Baxter*,⁷ b. July 10, 1837, died 1842.
6. *Ellen L.*,⁷ b. June 7, 1841, died 1860.
18. 7. *Charles A.*⁷ b. Aug. 1, 1843, m. Jennie C. Hale.
7. JERUSHA⁶ GREENE, (Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Rush, N. Y., born Sept. 6, 1800, in Scipeo, N. Y., married John Greene, of Balston, N. Y., died June 30, 1861.

Children :

19. 1. *James A.*,⁷ b. Jan. 8, 1838, m. 1st. Susan Margrete Smith, 2nd. Kate Monroe.
2. *Martha Ann*,⁷ died young.
3. *Jabez Marcus*,⁷ “
4. *Nathaniel Ypsilanti*,⁷ died young.
5. *Albert Nathan*,⁷ “
6. *Emilie Melissa*,⁷ “
7. *John Wesley*,⁷ “
8. NATHAN⁶ GREENE, (Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Rush N. Y., born April 5, 1804, in Scipeo, N. Y., died Aug. 26, 1874, was a large landed proprietor, possessed a marked degree of public enterprise, granted the building site free, for two public School Houses and two Churches, married 1st. Mariah Greene, July 1, 1827, born probably, in Balston, Saratoga Co., N. Y., and descendant of John Greene of Warwick, to which lineage General Nathaniel Greene be-

longed. 2nd. Rachel Perry, Oct. 26, 1846, daughter of El-nathan Perry, of the Revolution. who entered the service when fifteen years of age, served six years and eight months, one of General La Fayette's picked Brigade, took part in the battles of Bennington, Saratoga, Monmouth, Hessians at Trenton, Eutaw Springs and Yorktown, an eye witness to the surrendering of both Burgoyne and Cornwallis. Was second consin of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, of the U. S. Navy, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie. His brother, Commodore Matthew C. Perry, in 1853, opened up commercial relations with Japan by treaty with the Supreme Ruler. Miss. Caroline Slidell Perry, a daughter of the Commodore, married August Belmont of New York, born Dec. 6, 1816, in Germany, the representative of the Rothchilds in America and head of one of the oldest banking houses in this country, in 1853, Mr. Belmont was sent to the Hague by President Pierce as Charge de Affairs, and the year following was made Minister Resident. He died in New York Nov. 24, 1890.

Nathan Greene's children were :

20. 1. *Jonathan H.*,⁷ b. Sept. 19, 1828, m. Jane Cornelius.
21. 2. *Ira Wesley*,⁷ b. May 2, 1832, m. 1st. Hester A. Ruliffson, 2nd. Ellen Maria Williams.
22. 3. *Theodore DeLos*,⁷ b. June 16, 1834, m. Eliza Harris.
23. 4. *Jerome Marion*,⁷ b. Jan. 23, 1841, m. Emily Barker.
24. 5. *Horace M.*,⁷ b. Sept. 3, 1842, m. Julia H. Granger.
25. 6. *Ellen O. E.*,⁷ b. Oct. 16, 1847, m. Maurice R. Darrohn.

9. HENRY TRACY⁷ WEST, (Huldah,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Greeley, Colorado, born Oct. 17, 1824, in Rochester, N. Y., married Mary Olivia Sears, June

10, 1845. 1853 - 57, Druggest at Keuosha, Wis., two years City Clerk of K. 1857 - 61, at Kewaunee, Ill., 1861 - 70, at Chicago, Ill. 1870 one of the locating committee of Union Colony No. 1, which founded the town of Greeley, organized under the laws of Colorado, Ter., as the "Union Colony of Colorado," with Henry T. West Secretary, afterwards President of the Town; organized the first Bank May 14, 1870, under the name of H. T. West & Co., now the Greeley National Bank. President of the Union Colony of Colorado, recently reorganized.

Children :

1. *Walter G.*⁸ b. Mar. 1, 1848, died Feb. 29, 1856.
2. *George Henry*,⁸ b. Jan. 29, 1850, in Milwaukee, Wis. married Mary Caroline Wheeler, May 9, 1872, Banker and General Manager of the Irrigation Pump Manf'g Co., of Greeley.
3. *Lena Maria*,⁸ b. Aug. 20, 1852, in Waukegan, Ill., married Albert E. Gipson, President of the North Denver Bank, Denver, Col.
4. *Harriy T.*⁸ b. Dec. 18, 1857, in Keuosha, Wis., Lumber and Commission Merchant, Denver, Col.

10. ABIGAIL MARIA⁷ WEST, (Huldah,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., b. Mar. 11, 1827, in Palmyra, N. Y., sailed for Constantinople Turkey, Jan. 1853, under the direction of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Principal of the Mission Boarding and Training School for Armenian girls 1853 - 57, returned to the United States of America in 1858 on account of ill health, sailed for Turkey the second time in 1860, Sept of the Mission Boarding School in Armenia four years. After repeated trips to the United States of America and England, retired from active work Aug. 1888. Author of the

- "Romance of Missions," (now in the 7th. edition,) at present engaged in the production of a work devoted to the interests of Foreign Missions.

11. SARAH ELIZABETH⁷ WEST, (Huldah,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Cambridgeboro, Penn., born April 27, 1829, married Rev. William Grassie.

Children :

1. *Jessie Dnncean*,⁸ b. June 15, 1864.
2. *Edna Maria*,⁸ b. Sept. 3, 1867, died July 31, 1870.
3. *Annie Eaton*,⁸ b. July 23, 1869, died Sept. 20, 1887.
4. *William Schauffler*.⁸ b. Jan. 28, 1872.

12. BETSEY ANN⁷ GREENE, (Archibald H.⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Evart, Mich., born Nov. 17, 1818, in Rush, N. Y., marraird 1st. Norman Rowley, Dec. 29, 1836, 2nd. Benjamin Weldon, Nov. 25, 1855, 3rd. William D. Conat, Dec. 10, 1868.

Children :

1. *John Tupper Rowley*,⁸ b. June 5, 1838.
2. *Esther Ann*,⁸ b. Dec. 9, 1840.
3. *Sarah Hannah*,⁸ b. Feb. 11, 1844.
4. *Alfred Brainard*,⁸ b. April 17, 1853, died Sept. 8, 1854.

By her second husband.

5. *Albert C. Weldon*,⁸ b. Sept. 8, 1856, living at Ransom City, Dakota.

13. HELEN ANTOINETTE⁷ GREENE, (Archibald H.⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Adrian, Mich., born Oct. 12, 1823, in Rush, N. Y., married Nathan Smith, Mar. 30, 1842.

Children :

1. *Alfred N.*⁸ b. June 22, 1843, died June 23, 1863.
2. *Elmer D.*⁸ b. Nov. 20, 1854, married Carrie L. Bailey, Nov. 30, 1886.

14. JOHN WEST⁷ GREENE, (Archibald H,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Los Angeles, California, born April 9, 1828, in Rush, N. Y., married Helen D. Moore, Oct. 12, 1855. In 1849, clerk and telegraph operator at Clarkston, Mich., 1852 book-keeper for the "Free Democrat," an anti-slavery newspaper, 1855 business manager of the "Detroit Daily Advertiser," 1858 merchant, associated with Nelson Clark at Clarkston, 1859 removed to Nashville, Tenn. was appointed and assumed charge of the construction of two sections of the Nashville and North-western Railroad at Kingston Springs, 1861 returned to Michigan. Was appointed Jan. 1862 to a position in the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., five months later was placed in charge of the western section in the "Inspection Division. After nine years service in that Department, was appointed to a position in the U. S. Treasurer's Office, where he remained nine years. In 1877 was appointed by Secretary John Sherman, one of a committee of three to visit England in charge of \$18,950,000 in U. S. Bonds to be refunded by the Rothschilds. 1881 was appointed by Post Master General, T. L. James, Chief of the Division of Inspection in the P. O. Depar't. Two years later, resigned after more than twenty one years in the service of the Government. Removed to California and became Cashier of the Southern Pacific Railway Co. at Los Angeles. 1885 was appointed by President Arthur, Post Master of Los Angeles. During the third year of office was removed by President Cleveland for political reasons, and was again appointed to the same office by President Harrison, July 1, 1890.

Child.

26. *Charles Earnest*,⁸ b. Oct. 31, 1855, m. *Mary E. Eldredge*.

15. MORTIMER H.⁷ GREENE, (*Abner*,⁶ *Jabez*,⁵ *Nathan*,⁴ *John*,³ *John*,² *John*,¹) of Brighton, N. Y., born Mar. 7, 1826, in Rush, N. Y., married *Ellen M. Flinn*, Jan. 6, 1848, farmer until 1858, Post Master in Cuba, N. Y., during the administrations of Lincoln and Grant, Banker from 1866 until his death Sept. 14, 1879. Interred at Pine Grove Cemetery, Rush, N. Y.

Children :

27. 1. *Azalia Ethelwyn*,⁸ b. Nov. 25, 1848, m. *Lucius E. Weaver*.

2. *Abner*,⁸ died young.

28. 3. *Marion Keeler*,⁸ b. Dec. 6, 1857, m. *James Clinton Peet*.

29. 4. *Aurora Matilda*,⁸ b. Jan. 30, 1860, m. *Le Grand M. Baldwin*.

16. MARVIN JABEZ⁷ GREENE, (*Abner*,⁶ *Jabez*,⁵ *Nathan*,⁴ *John*,³ *John*,² *John*,¹) of Rochester, N. Y., born Jan. 11, 1829, at Brighton, N. Y., educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, married *Cornelia Gillman*, Dec. 28, 1853, clerk in the Eagle Bank, Rochester, afterwards removed to Cuba, N. Y., organized the Cuba, National Bank, Cashier of the same until the war, when he resigned and became first Paymaster in the Army, afterwards appointed Brigade Commissary, at the close of the war, he returned to Rochester, where he was engaged in the banking business until his death May 22, 1870. Interred at Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester.

Children :

1. *Delfied*,⁸ died young.

30. 2. *Geraldine*,⁸ b. Jan. 20, 1859, m. *Charles Mudge*.

31. 3. *William Sprague*,⁸ b. Oct. 31, 1861, m. Virginia Reynolds.

17. MARY E⁷ GREENE, (Abner,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Brooklyn, N. Y., b. Dec. 1, 1830, in Rush, N. Y., educated at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, m. James Douglas Browne, Attorney, Dec. 16, 1858,

Children :

1. *Ellen Ethloyn*,⁸ b. Mar. 27, 1860, d. Oct. 29, 1860.
32. 2. *Baxter Lamont*,⁸ b, June 20, 1864, m. Cora Cowgil.
3. *Maritsa*,⁸ b. Jan. 17, 1875.

18. CHARLES A.⁷ GREENE, (Abner,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Rochester, N. Y., born Aug. 1, 1843, in Rush, N. Y., educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, married Jennie C. Hale, of Rochester, Sept. 3, 1873. In 1861, was assistant in a bank at Cuba, N. Y., afterwards became Commissaries clerk at Washington, D. C., during the Civil War, at the close of which became clerk, later teller of the banking house of M. J. Greene & Co., which firm he bought out eight years later and organized under the name of Greene Bro's, & Co. The panic of 1873 compelled the firm to suspend business, removed to Clifton and began farming, later engaged in the propagation of plants, now Greene's Nursery Co. Editor of "Greene's Fruit Grower," member of the American Pomological Society, of which he is now chairman of the New York State Fruit Committee, 1878 elected Secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, which position he now holds. While in the banking business in Rochester, he originated the idea of the East Side Savings Bank, gave it its name, organized, and secured its charter, called the first meeting of the Board of Trustees and nomi-

nated its first President.

Children:

1. *Mildred E.*⁸ b. Sept. 3, 1875, in Clifton.
2. *Marion*,⁸ b. Jan. 24, 1882, “
3. *Marvin H.*⁸ b. Aug. 8, 1884, “

19. JAMES A.⁷ GREENE, (Jerusha,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Detroit, Mich., born Jan. 8, 1838 in Rush, N. Y., educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, married 1st. Susan Margaret Smith, June 16, 1860, 2nd. Kate Monroe, of Toledo, Ohio, June 18, 1884. Proprietor of the Union Transfer and Storage Co.

Children of first marriage:

1. *Edith G.*⁸ died young.
2. *Vincent V.*⁸ b. Mar. 31, 1874.

20. JONATHAN H.⁷ GREENE, (Nathan,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Adrian, Mich., born Sept. 19, 1828, in Rush, N. Y., educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, married Jane Cornelius, Oct. 17, 1849. Was appointed United States Assistant Assessor for the Eighth District of the First Collection District of Michigan. Dec. 29, 1863, reappointed by the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue Jan. 1, 1864, Aug. 28, 1867, and Dec. 31, 1868, was appointed United States Deputy Marshal and Court Bailiff for the Eastern District of Michigan. June 17, 1869, reappointed April 6, 1877. After eighteen years public service retired at the expiration of Commission in 1881.

Children:

33. 1. *Addie*,⁸ b. Mar. 5, 1851. m. M. Graves.
34. 2. *Alice G.*⁸ b. May 14, 1856, m. David Barker.
35. 3. *Arthur C.*⁸ b. May 21, 1864, m. Sarah Hunt.

21. IRA WESLEY⁷ GREENE, (Nathan,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathau,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Rush, N. Y., born May 2, 1832, in Rush, N. Y., married 1st. Hester A. Ruliffson, Dec. 26, 1855 2nd. Ellen Maria Williams, Dec. 26, 1866. In the bank of Rochester, 1851 - 1853, farmer, coal and produce, grower and propegator of choice varieties of field seeds.

Children :

36. 1. *DeLos Ruliffson*,⁸ b. Feb- 26, 1858, married Ella J. Colburn.
2. *Hattie Maria*,⁸ b. Feb. 3, 1861.
37. 3. *Myron Wesley*,⁸ b. Nov. 26, 1864.
4. *Chester Pollard*,⁸ b. Nov. 4, 1869.
5. *Carrie Ervilla*,⁸ b. June 30, 1872.
6. *Albert Ira*,⁸ b. Nov. 30, 1874.

22. THEODORA DE LOS⁷ GREENE, (Nathan,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Rush, N. Y., born June 16, 1834, at Rush, N. Y., married Eliza Harris, Oct. 24 1860, educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, farmer.

Children :

1. *LeRoy Homer*,⁸ b. Sept. 30, 1874. Educated at Davenport, Iowa.

23. JEROME MARION⁷ GREENE, (Nathan,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Adrian, Mich., born Jan. 23, 1841, in Rush, N. Y., educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, married Emily Barker, Oct. 15, 1863. farmer.

Children :

- 1 *Carrie M.*⁸ b. Dec. 12, 1865, died May 18, 1877.

24. HORACE M⁷ GREENE, (Nathan,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Wichita, Kansas, born Sept. 3, 1842, in Rush, N. Y., educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary

married Julia H. Granger, Oct. 4, 1871.

Children :

1. *Florence*,⁸ b. Jan. 5, 1873, in Rush, N. Y.

25. ELLEN O. E.⁷ (Nathan,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Rush, N. Y., born Oct. 16, 1847, in Rush, N. Y., educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, married Maurice R. Darrohn, Oct. 26, 1871.

Children :

1. *Everitte Greene*,⁸ b. July 21, 1872.

2. *Perry Simpson*,⁸ b. Mar. 31, 1874.

3. *Eva May*,⁸ b. Nov. 9, 1875.

4. *Morris Donald*,⁸ b. Dec. 30, 1877.

5. *Joseph C.*⁸ b. Mar. 31, 1879.

6. *Clara Ellen*,⁸ b. April 24, 1883.

7. *Anna Mable*,⁸ b. Nov. 7, 1884.

26. CHARLES EARNEST⁸ GREENE, (John West,⁷ Archibald Harper,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of San. Francisco, California, born Oct. 31, 1855, in Detroit, Michigan, educated at Washington, D. C., and Adrian, Mich. married Elizabeth Eldredge, at San. Francisco, Sept. 26 1882. Private Secretary to Colonel Charles F. Crocker, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Company.

Children :

1. *Eldredge Risdon*,⁹ b. Nov. 3, 1883.

2. *Allan Lee*,⁹ b. Jan. 14, 1886.

3. *Arthur Moore*,⁹ b. July 16, 1887.

27. AZALIA ETHELWYN⁸ GREENE, (Mortimer H.⁷ Abner,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Rochester, N. Y., born Nov. 25, 1848, in Rush, N. Y., educated at Mrs. Nichol's Seminary, Rochester, married Lucius E. Wea-

ver, Dec. 13, 1871.

Children :

1. *Paul*,⁹ b. May 8. 1873.
2. *Margaret Ethelwyn*,⁹ b. April 16, 1877.

28. MARION KEELER⁸ GREENE, (Mortimer H.⁷ Abner,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of W. Webster, N. Y., born Dec. 6, 1857, in Rush, N. Y., educated at Rochester, married James Clinton Peet, Jan. 14, 1880.

Children :

1. *Mortimer Silas*,⁹ b. May 15, 1881, at Brighton.
2. *Azalia Emma*,⁹ b. Sept. 3, 1887, at Rochester.
3. *Nelson Rusk*,⁹ b. May 17, 1889, “

29. AURORA MATILDA⁸ GREENE, (Mortimer H.⁷ Abner,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹ (of Lincoln, Nebraska, born Jan. 30, 1860, in Cuba, N. Y., educated at Rochester, married Le Grand M. Baldwin, Dec. 15, 1884.

Children :

1. *Pierre*,⁹ b. Jan. 4, 1886.
2. *Myron Harley*,⁹ b. April 23, 1889.

30. GERALDINE⁸ GREENE, (Marvin Jabez,⁷ Abner,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Olean, N. Y., born Jan. 20, 1859, in Cuba, N. Y., educated at Washington, D. C., and New York City, married Charles Mudge, Dec. 13, 1883.

Children :

1. *Winfield*,⁹ b. Nov. 17, 1884.
2. *Helen Louise*,⁹ b. Aug. 26, 1887.
3. *Geraldine*,⁹ b. Nov. 26, 1888.

31. WILLIAM SPRAGUE⁸ GREENE, (Marvin Jabez,⁷ Abner,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Port Chester N. Y., born Oct. 31, 1861, in Washington, D. C., educa-

ted there and New York City., married Virginia Reynolds, April 24, 1883, farmer.

Children :

1. *Edward Randolph*,⁹ b. May 30, 1884, at Sodus, N. Y.

32. BAXTER LAMONT⁸ BROWN, (Mary E.⁷ Abner,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Pineville, Ky. born June 20, 1864, in Rush, N. Y., educated at Brooklyn, married Cora Cowgill, Feb. 26, 1889, Civil Engineer.

Children :

1. *Clarence Cowgill*,⁹ b. Nov. 24, 1889, in Lincoln, Nebraska.

33. ADDIE⁸ GREENE, (Jonathan,⁷ Nathau,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Adrian, Mich. born Mar. 5. 1851, in Rush, N. Y., educated at Raisin Valley Seminary, Adrian graduated 1862, married M. Graves, Dec. 29, 1870.

Children :

1. *Chancey*,⁹ b. June 3, 1873, at Raisin, Mich.

2. *Mable A.*⁹ b. Sept. 1, 1876, at Palmyra, Mich.

3. *Olive J.*⁹ b. Jan. 1, 1883, " "

34. ALICE G.⁸ GREENE, (Jonathan,⁷ Nathan,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Macedon Centre, N. Y., born May 14, 1856, in Adrian, Mich., educated at Raisin Valley Seminary, married David Barker, Nov. 1, 1883.

Children :

1. *Anna E.*⁹ b. Mar. 26, 1887, d. July 21, 1889.

2. *Addie E.*⁹ b. Mar. 26, 1887.

35. ARTHUR C.⁸ GREENE, (Jonathan,⁷ Nathan,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Adrian, Mich., born May 21, 1864, in Raisin, Mich., educated at Raisin Valley Semi-

nary, graduated in 1883, married Sarah L. Hunt, of Macon, Nov. 19, 1885, farmer.

Children:

1. *Florence E*,⁹ b. Feb. 13, 1888.

36. DE LOS RULIFFSON⁸ GREENE, (Ira Wesley,⁷ Nathan,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Florida, born Feb. 26, 1858, in Rush, N. Y., educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and Genesee College, married Ella Jane Colburn, Feb. 15, 1882, farmer and Superintendent of Experiment Station, died Sept. 10, 1887.

37. MYRON WESLEY⁸ GREENE, (Ira Wesley,⁷ Nathan,⁶ Jabez,⁵ Nathan,⁴ John,³ John,² John,¹) of Honeoye Falls, N. Y., born Nov. 26, 1864, in Rush, N. Y., educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Syracuse University and Williams College, Mass., delegate to the forty-second Annual Convention of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, held in Chicago, Jan. 1889. Business occupation banking.

From The Telegram, Feb. 7, 1891

Vital Records of Rhode Island.

The Vital Records of Rhode Island, which are in course of compilation by Judge Arnold, and contain all the recorded births, deaths and marriages in the State from the earliest times to the present, are divided by volumes in Counties. The Judge has finished Kent County and the volume is ready for distribution to members of the General Assembly.

JOHN WILCOX OF NARRAGANSETT.

By Rev. S. P. Merrill.

HE of whom Savage in his Genealogical Dictionary wishes to know more, and the supposed Edward Wilcox of doubtful date, in Austin's Genealogical Dictionary, I have no doubt are John Wilcox of Narragansett. He is found notwithstanding Roger Williams' different assertion, to be the first settler of that place. The deposition made by Holden, and Greene, in 1680, that prior to the coming of Richard Smith, John Wilcox was at Narragansett, is proof enough. Soon after his association with Roger Williams, Richard Smith came from Taunton, Mass., whither he had emigrated from Gloucestershire, in England; and formed a partnership with him. That partnership was one of long standing. It is evident that the business was kept up in some way in Rhode Island, for many years, as the testimony of Roger Williams shows. See Palfrey, Vol. ii, p. 218.

It is evident also that Richard Smith and John Wilcox were associated in the New Netherlands. In 1642, the Rev. Francis Doughty, was for heresy, driven out of New England. Along with him went Richard Smith and others. They went to Manhattan, and had a grant of over 1300 acres of land on Long Island, called Mespeth, (now Newtown). The settlement at Long Island, took place in 1642. In the Dutch

MSS. at Albany can be traced these two men in their business relations. Perhaps as interesting a way to set these facts forth will be to copy the records as contained in the MSS.

Servant Transferred. (Vol. iii, p. 383.) Appeared before me, Cornelius Van Tienhoven, Secretary in New Netherland, Mr. Jan Willikock, who in the presence of Neff Dolling and Adrien Von Tienhoven, did transfer to Thomas Hall, Louis [or George] Pentoor, from Holland, his servant, for the time of six years and eight months, to serve said Thomas Hall during that time, and to acknowledge him as his Master, and do well in every kind of work or service in which he might be employed, without any reluctance, contradiction; provided that Thomas Hall shall faithfully execute toward said servant what was promised him by Jan Willikock -- and so he W. -- renounce all his right and title in the service of said Louis Pentoor, and transfers the same to Thomas Hall. In truth whereof this instrument has been signed Jan Willikock and witnesses, and further placed on record by the Secretary on the 16th. September 1644, in Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland.

I. W. This is the mark of Jan Willikock by himself made.
Jan Dolling, Adrien Von Tienhoven. Witnesses.

Present. Cornelius Van Tienhoven, Sec'y.

Wilcox Paid. (Vol. iii, p. 269.) At the request of Cornelius Teunissen, declared Isaac Allerton, residing here, that he sent toward the south about a month past, and there heard the Governor, residing there in behalf of the crown of Sweden, say, satisfied and paid in full John Wilcox, and for that which he received of him, and for what Cornelius Teunissen left by him on account of said Wilcox. All which Isaac Allerton is willing to confirm with an oath. Done in Fort Amsterdam, in New Netherland.

23rd. July 1643. Isaac Allerton.

Slander. (*Vol. i, p. 273. Oct. 6, 1644.*) The Attorney General, Cornelius Von Hoykens contra Jan Wilcock deft. on slander. The pltf. is commanded to bring his conclusion in writing that it may be answered tomorrow by the deft.

Tipsey. (*Vol. ii, p. 296. April 20, 1644.*) Mr. John Wilcock appeared in court and declared that he, being Tip Sey said in the North that Jan Dilling owed him fifteen hundred Pounds, which he declared to be false, and that he said so being intoxicated.

Jan deVries, Capt., pltf. contra Jan Wilcock deft. That the deft. called him a villain. The pltf. produces two witnesses and demands a reparation of honor. John Wilcox declares in court in presence of the ensign and sergeant, that he was intoxicated and knew not what he said. He knew nothing against his Capt. He prayed his Capt's pardon. That which he said in disrespect of his Capt. was utterly false. Wherefore the aforesaid Wilcox is condemned in a fine of fifty Pounds: viz, one third for the Att'y Gen'l and two thirds for the poor.

Smith vs. Wilcox, Vol. ii, p. 307. July 15, 1645. Richard Smith pltf. contra Jan Wilcock dft., because Wilcock traded with the pltf's merchantile house against his compact; of which the pltf. produced two affidavits. Wilcock said it was sold at his house -- That the witnesses were not there present. Decreed that both within eight days should produce their proofs.

pp. 309, Mr. Richard Smith pltf. contra Jan Wilcock dft., parties agree to choose from both sides to decide their dispute.

Smith vs Wilcox. pp. 313. July 21, 1645. Richard Smith pltf. contra Jan Wilcock deflt. Because the deflt. should have broken his engagement in trading in Shallop's Bay, Jan Wilcock requests to be discharged of four hundred Pounds, for which he has given security. Whereas it is a very doubtful case, so are appointed as arbitrators, Isaac Allerton and Arent Corsin Stam, to reconcile parties - if any way possible - or to communicate to us their opinion in writing.

Jan de Vries vs Jan Wilcock. pp. 313. Aug. 10, 1645.

Cornelius Teunissen Att'y in behalf of Jan de Vries, pltf. contra Jan Wilcock, on a quarrel on the road, between Jan de Vries and Jan Wilcock. Parties conclude and answer, - produce affidavits from both sides. Wilcox shows his arm and says that the minister's wife made the scar by throwing a stick at him. James Brier declared before the counsel that Capt. did, without any provocation, call Wilcox a dog and a puppy, and similar abusive language more, notwithstanding the minister Bogardus, his wife, and a Dutchman whom he did not know, stood in his door. And that Thomas Hall too was there present, but he cannot say if said Hall was there at the beginning, or arrived first or at the end of the altercation; all which James Brier confirmed by his oath.

pp. 319, Capt. De Vries pltf. contra Jan Wilcock dft. Parties are referred till the arrival of Thomas Hall.

pp. 319. September 21, 1645. Cornelius Autherussen as Att'y for Jan de Vries, pltf. contra Jan Wilcock, dft. parties are referred till tomorrow at 8 o'clock to hear if the affidavit can be admitted. (In the MSS. is here written in pencil *omit*. It is evident that something is left out by the translator. S. P. M.)

Jan Wilcox vs Mr. Clerq. pp. 321. Sept. 23, 1645.

Jan Wilcock pltf. vs Mr. Clerq, dft. That the dft. should have fitted out a barque for privateering, with a view to take his ship and make it a prize. Ordered that Wilcox should prove next Monday, what he now declares against Clerque, under the penalty. That then Mr. Clerqu shall be discharged as ready for journey.

Baxter vs Wilcox. pp. 337, March 1, 1646. Thomas Baxter pltf. vs Jan Wilcock, dft. Having accused the Plaintiff of stealing wood, the pltf. demands reparation of the injury. Decreed that it shall be proved within eight days under penalty of punishment.

Jan Damon pltf. contra Jan Wilcock, deft. pp. 347.

The plaintiff says that he agreed with Wilcock four hundred yards loose wampum or good whole merchantable beavers at the market price. Decreed that Jan Damon should retain his money till Wilcox receives his beavers, when he shall pay for these.

Vaer vs Wilcock. pp. 350. June 1, 1646. Peter Vaer pltf. vs Jan Wilcock, dft. On the purchase of a negro wench. The plaintiff demands that she be surrendered. The defendant has no objection. Decreed that the deft. shall satisfy the Governor and Peter Vaer.

Teunissen vs Wilcock. pp. 367. July 26, 1646. Cornelius Teunissen, pltf. contra Jan Wilcock dft. on the balance of his services on the South River due to the pltf. Decreed that as soon as Jan Wilcock shall be paid by the Swedish Government, either by a bill of exchange, or in beavers, that he shall be obliged to pay the plaintiff directly.

Evans vs Wilcock. pp. 372. August 17, 1646. Jan Evans merchant in New Haven, pltf. contra Jan Wilcock, dft., about the purchase of the ship Abigail. The pltf. demands that the ship shall be delivered, according to the agreement. The dft. says he has no objections, provided a certain time is fixed, in which he may depend to receive his payment. De- creed that the vessel shall be delivered to the purchasers, and the sellers be secured by the Governor John Printz. That the Promissory note of April 6th. 1660, shall be paid by said Governor in the month of September or October. If this is not done then at the same time a bill of exchange must be sent to the seller, to the amount of the sum mentioned in the promissory note. If this is neither done, then the purchasers shall be holden to pay interest of the sum. And if the seller neglects to deliver the vessel, he is condemned in all the damages and losses of the suit.

Attorney Gen'l vs Wilcock. pp. 374. August 30, 1646.

Valce vs Wilcock. Parties agreed that arbitrators should be appointed, which is provided.

Stevenson vs Perkman. pp. 375. Aug. 30, 1646. Thom- as Stevenson pltf. contra Elias Perkman dft., on two thirds of a ship. Parties are solicited by Wilcox and Mr. Smith to leave the decision to arbitrators, which was accepted and granted.

Teunissen vs. Mauretson. pp. 346. May 3, 1646. Cor- nelius Teunissen contra Cornelius Mauretson dft. On the payment of seventy seven Pounds. Parties being heard with the arbitrators who made a compromise, and declared that a promise was made to the dft., to pay him seventy seven

Pounds, if the pltf., sold the house for ready³ money, which in that case should be paid directly – but if he sold it to be paid at a certain day – then he too should have two months to make the payment. It is decreed that the opinion of the arbitrators shall become law and that as long as the money remains in the hand of Mr. Wilcock - till Cornelius Mauretsen shall be satisfied by the pltf. or Wilcock.

Vander Hoykens vs Wilcock. pp. 272. Sept. 29, 1644.

The Attorney General pltf. contra Jan Wilcock, deft. Decreed that Wilcock shall put his words in writing, that it may be answered tomorrow by the deft.

Wilcock vs Penoyer. pp. 188. Oct. 16, 1642. Mr Wilcock pltf. contra Robert Penoyer, deft. Dismissed. Whereas too often much neglect has taken place between certain parties who from the most futile (?) causes neglect to appear which is actually disrespectful to the counsel, not caring if a default is passed, against them. So it is that we now command that henceforth for the first default, shall be had one shilling, two for the second, and condemnation for the last.

Wilcox. Declaration. Vol. ii, p. 291. Aug. 7, 1647.

John Wilcox, 33 years old, declares at the request of Isaac Allerton that it is true that I was present at Elsburg, when Isaac Allerton gave a receipt by which he acknowledged that he received payment in full from Robert Wessel, viz: for all that which he owed to Isaac Allerton individually. On which declaration I am willing to take my oath in Fort Amsterdam, in New Netherlands.

This is the mark I W of Jan Wilcock.

Wilcox sails with Thomassen. p. 303, Aug. 14, 1647.

I John Wilcox engage myself to William Thomassen, skipper, on the vessel, the Falconer, who is to sail to Richard Smith in my behalf on account of 85 guilders, which sum is claimed by Mr. Allerton. And whenever said 85 guilders shall be adjudged in a court of justice to said Allerton, and shall have been paid by Smith aforesaid, who shall call on Mr. William Thomassen to refund the money and when this happened that William Thomassen paid this sum to Smith, then I John Wilcox, promise to return this sum to William Thomassen without any expenses -- submitting my person and property real and personal, present and future, to the control of any court of justice. Done in Ft. Amsterdam, in New Netherlands, 14th. of August, 1647.

This is the mark I W of Jan Wilcock, made by himself.

Richard Smith, Witnesses.

Jacob M. Kipp,

Smith bail for Wilcox. pp. 302.

Present, Cornelius Tienhoven, Secretary;

Richard Smith;

I, undersigned Richard Smith, an inhabitant in New Netherlands, oblige myself and all my property, as bail and principal, in behalf of John Wilcox, on account of a sum of 65 guilders for which was called by the servant of Isaac Allerton, and says that this debt originated from wages which were paid to Ned Ager, who as factor of Isaac Allerton, and Wilcox aforesaid should have traded on the South River. All which is done with the explicit condition that Allerton must prove that he advances 65 guilders in behalf of Wilcox, to Alger aforesaid, for purchases made in the South River, on account of Wilcox. When this is proved,

then he is ready to pay. 14th. of August 1647, in New Netherlands. Richard Smith.

I, William Thomassen, skipper, on the vessel Falconer, oblige myself as bail in behalf of John Wilcox, in favor of Richard Smith, for the sum of 85 Guilders, viz: if said Richard Smith is obliged to pay to Isaac Allerton, then the money shall be replaced.

In truth whereof I sign this act. William Thomassen.

De Boer vs Wilcox. pp. 303. August 14, 1647.

Whereas Mr. De Boer claims 160 Guilders of Mr. Wilcox, or in his absence from Mr. Smith, I am willing to be the bail for this sum of 160 Guilders, and promise to discharge Mr. Smith to that amount. Done in the Mannhattans 14th. of August, 1647, in New Netherland.

Was signed, Arnaldus Van Hardenbrack, Present, Sec'y as above.

Vol. v, pp. 30. Appeared before us, Cornelius Tienhoven, Secretary in New Netherlands, Adam Mott, as attorney of Mr. Richard Smith, who acknowledged that he received from William Thomassen, skipper, on the Falconer, the sum 85 Guilders, for which sum William Thomassen aforesaid remained bail on the 14th. of August, 1647. And will in behalf of John Wilcox and Isaac Allerton, appear for the note of hand signed by John Wilcox. Wherefore Adam Mott discharged William Thomassen aforesaid of his bailment for John Wilcox, and promises that he will not molest him in any manner on this account. In truth whereof the discharge was signed by Adam Mott, John Rodenburgh, Jacob Kipp, as witnesses, last of August, 1648, in New Netherlands.

Witt vs Wilcox. Vol. v, pp. 29. 14th. July, 1648.

Monsieur Von Turk; These are to certify you, that I have received satisfaction from skipper Witt, and do hereby Discharge him, the said Witt, from his security to me in the behalf of Wilcox. 14th. July, 1648.

Richard Smith.

Adam Mott; I intreat you to receive Guilders of skipper Witt, for the use of your loving friend;

17th. July 1648

Richard Smith.

Coom vs Wilcox, Vol. v, pp. 4. 23rd. October 1645
At the request of the Attorney General, declares Nicnolas Coorn, Sheriff in the county of Rensselaerwyck, that Jan Janen, coorper, said to him in conversation, that he being in a tavern, where many persons were present, among other discourses, heard Wilcock say to another, "the mine or gold mine which the Dutch discovered, does not belong to the Dutch but to the crown of Sweden." All which he, Nicholas said to be true. Done 23rd. October, 1645.

N. Coorn, Sheriff of the Co. Renssel'wk.

The above are copied by myself from the records in the State Library, at Albany. N. Y. In their relation of facts it is singular that there should be no references to the family of Wilcox. That he and Smith were residents in New Netherlands for five or ten years would seem certain. The record of Smith mentions him as being in the Connecticut, in 1651. This is later than any date associated with Wilcox, in these MSS. From one of these we get at the fact that John Wilcox was born in the year 1614. According to the records in Austin's Dictionary, he might, so far as age goes, have been the father of Edward, Stephen and Daniel. S. P. Merrill.

HOPKINTON TOWN RECORDS.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

By the Editor.

A

Allen Samuel, of Stephen,	Oct. 15, 1752
“ Tamson,	Nov. 3, 1754
“ Patience,	Nov. 1, 1756
“ William,	Oct. 7, 1758
“ Stephen,	Oct. 24, 1760
“ Sarah,	Feb. 2, 1763
“ Sylvester,	Oct. 18, 1764
“ Merabah,	Oct. 26, 1766
Arnold John G., of Gorton W. and Nancy,	Oct. 16, 1827
“ Francis Brown,	Dec. 15, 1828
“ Mary Elizabeth,	Sept. 13, 1830
“ Lucy Ann,	Aug. 7, 1832
“ Lucy Maria,	Mar. 6, 1834
“ Susan Letitia T.,	Mar. 20, 1841

B

Babcock Eunice, of Simeon and Sarah,	Oct. 3, 1744
“ Jeremiah,	May 16, 1746
“ Thomas,	July 21, 1748
“ Lucy,	Jan. 11, 1750
“ Dorcas,	Dec. 1, 1753

Babcock	Jason, of Simeon and Sarah,	July 9, 1756
"	Lydia,	June 20, 1759
"	Hannah,	Apr. 28, 1762
"	Lucos,	Apr. 24, 1765
"	Jonathan,	Apr. 18, 1768
"	Oliver, of Oliver and Patience,	June 28, 1746
"	Peleg,	Oct. 4, 1748
"	Susannah,	June 25, 1750
"	Deborah,	Apr. 11, 1752
"	Sarah,	Apr. 27, 1756
"	Mary,	June 11, 1758
"	Ruth,	Apr. 20, 1760
"	Clarke,	June 10, 1762
"	Ruhamah,	May 16, 1764
"	Parab,	May 18, 1766
"	Ezra,	Sept. 17, 1769
"	Luke,	Aug. 6, 1772
"	Christopher, of Christopher,	Sept. 1, 1759
"	Martha, of Christopher & Martha,	Jan. 18, 1761
"	Mary,	Jan. 1, 1763
"	A daughter,	Apr. 25, 1766
"	Rhoda, of Rouse and Ruth,	Dec. 17, 1769
"	Rouse,	May 12, 1773
"	Elizabeth,	Mar. 14, 1775
"	Benjamin,	Sept. 2, 1779
"	Eunice, dau. of Simeon and Sarah, her children.	
"	Barker Wells, alias	Dec. 19, 1769
"	Joseph Langworthy, alias	Jan. 29, 1774
"	Lois,	June 13, 1776
"	Hezekiah, of Hezekiah and Martha,	Nov. 25, 1770
"	Rowland,	Sept. 17, 1773
"	Luke,	Apr. 16, 1778

Babcock	Susannah, of Hezekiah and Martha,	May 2, 1780
"	Martha,	Aug. 30, 1781
"	Dorcas,	Mar. 13, 1785
"	Ruth, of Capt. Samuel and Ruth,	Jan. 10, 1771
"	Meriam,	Sept. 26, 1772
"	Samuel,	Oct. 19, 1775
"	George Rhodes,	May 23, 1778
"	Martha,	June 29, 1780
"	Beriah,	July 6, 1782
"	Daniel, of Daniel and Content,	Dec. 16, 1784
"	Betsey,	Feb. 21, 1787
"	Jacob Davis,	Jan. 20, 1789
"	Anna,	May 9, 1791
"	George Potter,	Nov. 4, 1795
"	Oliver,	Dec. 12, 1797
"	Lucy,	Jan. 24, 1801
"	Mary,	Nov. 2, 1806
"	Emily,	June 14, 1810
"	Elnathan, of Peleg and Elizabeth,	Sept. 30, 1790
"	Hannah,	May 30, 1792
"	Polly,	Jan. 9, 1794
"	Fannie,	Nov. 5, 1795
"	Luey,	Mar. 11, 1799
"	Peleg,	Apr. 7, 1801
"	Samuel Franklin, of Jared Jr. and Lois,	Mar. 7, 1818
Barber	Susannah, of Nathan and Thankful	Sept. 24, 1755
"	Moses,	July 26, 1757
"	Thankful,	May 2, 1759
"	Nathan,	Nov. 7, 1760
"	Mary,	May 27, 1762
"	Benjamin,	Nov. 20, 1763
"	John,	Dec. 21, 1765

Barber Eunice, of Nathan and Thankful,	July 22, 1769
" Ellener,	May 15, 1775
" Joanna,	Jan. 7, 1778
" Lydia,	June 14, 1780
The two last born in Westerly, the rest in Hopkinton.	
" A son to Amie; reputed father, Peter Allen.	Aug. 29, 1769.
" Dorcas, of Levi,	July 12, 1773
" John Ney,	Mar. 13, 1779
" Nicholas,	Mar. 13, 1779
" Benjamin Perry, of Benj. and Mary,	Jan. 29, 1785
" Charles Holden, of Arnold and Mary,	July 25, 1795
" Jane G., of Paul M. and Maria,	July 3, 1830
" Oscar Maxson, of Franklin and Lydia,	June 25, 1837
" Mary Elizabeth, of John H and Mary,	Sept. 24, 1844
" " " died,	Feb. 8, 1845
" Hannah Maria,	Nov. 5, 1846
" John Clarke,	July 25, 1850
Bates Charles, of Caleb,	Dec. 25, 1772
Bentley Hannah, of Benj. P., and Hannah,	Aug. 27, 1808
" Benjamin Wilbur,	Mar. 8, 1811
Braman James Jr. of James and Mitheah,	July 25, 1760
" Mitheah, wife of James, died	1775
" Mason, of James and Hannah,	Mar. 5, 1781
" Lewis,	Oct. 14, 1783
" Benjamin, of Joseph and Cynthia,	July 1, 1786
" Joseph,	Dec. 25, 1790
" Isaac,	Aug. 13, 1797
" Washington,	Mar. 12, 1799
" Robert,	Mar. 11, 1801
" Elder William, died	Oct. 14, 1841
" William Jun., died	10 Nov. 30, 1844

Brand Nathan, of Nathan and Eunice,	Nov. 23, 1809
“ Susannah Vincent,	Nov. 22, 1811
“ Christopher Crandall,	Nov. 20, 1813
“ Samuel Babcock,	Jan. 16, 1816
Brightman Joseph, born	Dec. 11, 1715
“ Sarah (Thomas) his wife, born	June 5, 1722
“ Mercy, of Joseph and Sarah,	July 22, 1748
“ Henry,	Dec. 20, 1749
“ Thomas,	Aug. 4, 1751
“ Joseph,	Nov. 17, 1753
“ Mary,	Apr. 5, 1755
“ Martin,	May 13, 1761
“ Sarah,	Aug. 23, 1763
“ Holmes,	June 25, 1767
“ Sarah, of Henry and Hannah,	Sept. 29, 1777
“ Hannah,	Mar. 19, 1779
“ Susannah,	May 16, 1781
“ Joseph,	Mar. 9, 1783
“ William,	Apr. 8, 1785
“ Esther, of Thomas and Thankful,	Apr. 23, 1785
“ Martha,	Oct. 14, 1786
“ Sarah,	Apr. 13, 1788
“ Mary,	Apr. 13, 1788
“ Thomas,	Nov. 12, 1790
“ Joseph,	Nov. 13, 1792
“ Martha, of Joseph and Patience,	Mar. 23, 1815
Brown James Wilson, of Christopher and Anna,	June 7, 1789
“ Nancy,	Sept. 18, 1790
“ Jeremiah,	May 28, 1792
“ Reuben,	Sept. 22, 1794
“ Clarke, of Stephen and Hannah,	Feb. 23, 1796
“ Clarke, of Alpheus and Hannah,	Feb. 23, 1796

Brown	Nabby, of William and Thankful,	June 19, 1796
"	Dillie,	June 17, 1797
"	Sallie,	Jan. 15, 1799
"	William,	Dec. 22, 1802
"	James Woodbridge,	Apr. 1, 1805
"	Alice,	Oct. 21, 1809
"	Zephauiah,	Sept. 28, 1811
Burch	Elizabeth, of Billings and Susannah,	Dec. 12, 1771
"	Thomas,	Sept. 14, 1773
"	"	died Aug. 7, 1775
"	Martha,	July 9, 1775
"	Billings,	Oct. 26, 1777
"	Samuel,	Oct. 15, 1779
"	Susannah,	Sept. 12, 1781
"	Susannah, wife of Billings, died	Sept. 24, 1781
Burdick	William, born (N. S.)	June 23, 1713
"	Sarah his wife, born) O. S.)	Jan. 24, 1721
	Their children born, New Style, as follows.	
"	Sarah, of William and Sarah,	Feb. 14, 1742
"	William,	Aug. 17, 1744
"	Daniel,	Dec. 20, 1746
"	Luke,	Apr. 25, 1749
"	Waite,	Apr. 2, 1754
"	Perry,	Oct. 28, 1756
"	Mary,	Mar. 11, 1764
"	Tillemus, of Nathan and Goodeth,	May 30, 1745
"	Sylvanus,	Sept. 17, 1747
"	Goodeth,	Apr. 17, 1751
"	Tacy,	Oct. 12, 1754
"	Adam,	Dec. 28, 1759
"	Naaman,	July 18, 1762
"	Sheppard,	Oct. 18, 1766

Burdick	Thomas, of Edmund and Thankful,	Aug. 30, 1749
"	Margaret,	Feb. 2, 1751
"	John,	Dec. 27, 1753
"	Tacy,	Sept. 20, 1755
"	Anna,	Nov. 20, 1760
"	Sarah,	Dec. 14, 1762
"	Samuel Hubbard, of John,	Oct. 18, 1759
"	Prudence,	July 24, 1761
"	Phineus,	Mar. 13, 1764
"	William Clarke, of William,	Dec. 10, 1762
"	Francis of Daniel and Elizabeth,	July 20, 1765
"	Anne,	Dec. 28, 1767
"	Daniel,	June 9, 1770
"	Nathan,	July 17, 1772
"	Robinson,	Sept. 16, 1774
"	Abigail, of Amos and Elizabeth,	Mar. 12, 1766
"	Sarah,	June 2, 1768
"	Martha,	Apr. 11, 1770
"	Jonathan,	Feb. 25, 1772
"	David,	Aug. 21, 1774
"	Patience,	Mar. 12, 1777
"	Abel, of John and Sybel,	Auy. 18, 1766
"	Phebe,	Dec. 14, 1768
"	Merabah, of Elnathan and Anne,	Sept. 25, 1774
"	Clement,	May 1, 1776
"	"	died Sept. 21, 1778
"	Clement Peckham,	Jan. 4, 1779
"	Anne,	Jan. 4, 1781
"	Phebe, of Robert and Sarah,	Apr. 18, 1782
"	Robert,	Jan. 12, 1784
"	Simon,	Eeb. 15, 1786
"	Sarah.	Feb. 15, 1788
"	Rouse,	Oct. 30, 1790

Burdick	Hannah, of Robert and Sarah, (born Charlestown.)	Aug. 8, 1793
"	Clarke, (")	Mar. 17, 1796
"	Gilbert, (")	Mar. 19, 1799
"	Perry, of Perry and Lucy,	Feb. 27, 1784
"	Cynthia,	Nov. 28, 1786
"	Billings, of Billings and Hannah,	May 21, 1788
"	Simeon Babcock,	Sept. 29, 1789
"	Thomas,	Aug. 16, 1791
"	Joel,	Nov. 20, 1795
"	Sally,	May 1, 1797
"	Joshua,	May 17, 1800
"	Polly,	Apr. 11, 1803
"	Hannah,	Mar. 23, 1806
"	Ichabod, of Ichabod and Hannah,	July 10, 1796
"	Benjamin Maxson,	Apr. 8, 1798
"	Hannah,	May 4, 1800
"	Martha Stillman,	Feb. 23, 1802
"	Jonathan Trueman,	Mar. 8, 1804
"	Martha,	May 3, 1806
"	Isaac Coe,	Aug. 20, 1808
"	Welcome Clarke,	Mar. 16, 1811
"	William C. (born Westerly,)	Mar. 30, 1809
"	Lucy Orilla Gates, his wife, (born Preston, Conn.,)	Apr. 22, 1815
"	Lucy Estelle, of Wm. C. & Lucy O.,	July 18, 1832
"	Martha Jane,	Nov. 20, 1833
"	William Henry,	July 31, 1835
"	Julia Emma,	Aug. 11, 1837
"	John Perry,	July 10, 1839
"	Harriet Newell,	Apr. 20, 1841
"	Lewis,	Mar. 16, 1844

Note. Two eldest born Ledyard, Conn., the rest in Hopkinton,

Burdick	Benjamin Franklin, of Ichabod and Fannie,	Nov. 3, 1819
"	George Henry, of Ichabod & Fannie,	Mar. 23, 1821
"	Albert Stillman,	July 26, 1822
"	Frances Elizabeth,	Feb. 22, 1824
"	Martha Greene,	Apr. 17, 1826
"	Hannah Mary,	Oct. 7, 1827
"	Mary Frances, of Henry Wilson and Abbie Moore,	Nov. 11, 1838
Button	Hannah, of Nathan and Hannah,	Jan. 16, 1761
"	Sarah,	Jan. 19, 1762
"	Nathan,	Dec. 7, 1763
"	Abel, of Rufus and Elizabeth,	Jan. 5, 1763
"	Mary, of Amos and Anne,	Sept. 9, 1763
"	Sanford N. of Joseph and Anne,	Apr. 27, 1810
"	Asher H.	Oct. 25, 1812
"	Joseph Avery,	Mar. 29, 1816
"	Anne, of Joseph and Elizabeth,	Jan. 20, 1823

C

Cartright	Abigail, of Bryant and Elizabeth,	Dec. 30, 1736
"	Bryant,	May 3, 1739
"	Lydia,	Mar. 31, 1746

Note. These children were all born at Marthar's Vineyard.

"	Bryant, of Bryant Jr. and Elizabeth,	June 26 1768
"	Elizabeth Weeks,	May 31, 1770
"	Jabez,	July 10, 1772
"	James,	July 10, 1772

Cartright William, of Bryant Jr. and Elizabeth,	Jan. 2, 1775
“ Theodaty,	May 29, 1777
“ Cyrus,	May 17, 1779
“ Penelope,	Oct. 7, 1782
Champtain Nathan, of Samuel,	(O. S.) Oct. 8, 1749
“ Mary,	(“) Aug. 19, 1751
“ Jeffrey,	(N. S.) Apr. 10, 1754
“ Hannah,	(“) Nov. 5, 1757
“ Hannah, of Jeffrey and Lydia,	Nov. 5, 1774
“ Stephen,	Feb. 28, 1781
“ Barker,	Oct. 27, 1782
“ Thomas,	Oct. 3, 1784
“ George Sheffield,	Dec. 26, 1786
“ Jeffrey,	July 25, 1788
“ Lyman,	Aug. 25, 1790
“ Eunice,	Jan. 20, 1793
“ Reuben,	Feb. 2, 1795
“ Lydia,	May 31, 1797
“ Philip Cottrell, of Ethan and Hannah,	July 21, 1809
“ Sabrina, of Ethan and Hannah,	July 17, 1811
“ Pattie,	Sept. 9, 1813
“ Amey,	Jan. 23, 1816
“ Wealthy,	Aug. 8, 1817
“ Maria,	Apr. 27, 1825
“ George C. Potter, alias, son of Betsey Potter,	Mar. 16, 1811
“ Edward Greene, of Greene and Polly,	Mar. 12, 1823
“ Frank,	Jan. 6, 1825
“ Lucy Maria,	Aug. 20, 1827
“ Mary Jane,	Jan. 13, 1830

Cheesebrough Pattey, of Harris and Martha,	Sept. 19, 1790
“ Harris,	July 13, 1792
“ Lydia,	July 24, 1794
“ Samuel,	Apr. 13, 1796
Chever William Maxson. of Edward and Susannah,	Feb. 21, 1774
Church Joshua, of Joshua Jr. and Abigail,	Dec. 9, 1780
“ Abigail,	Jan. 20, 1783
“ Hannah, of Lodowick and Hannah,	Feb. 28, 1788
“ Elizabeth,	Feb. 2, 1790
“ Adam,	Feb. 17, 1792
“ Nancy Coon, alias, of Jemima,	July 13, 1788
“ Lodowick Jr., born as he says	Sept. 4, 1800
Clarke Phineus, of Joshua and Hannah,	Feb. 23, 1740
“ Joshua,	Aug. 17, 1741
“ Ethan,	Mar. 7, 1745
“ Hannah,	May 4, 1747
“ Thomas,	June 10, 1749
“ Elizabeth,	Nov. 14, 1751
“ Arnold,	Mar. 17, 1754
“ Henry,	Dec. 2, 1756
“ Willett,	Oct. 20, 1759
“ Nathan,	Feb. 7, 1762
“ Job Bennett,	May 13, 1765
“ Henry, of Henry and Catharine,	Dec. 16, 1777
“ Phebe,	Sept. 28, 1779
“ Sally,	July 25, 1781
“ Oliver Pendleton,	Mar. 29, 1783
“ John Vilitt,	Apr. 14, 1785
“ Elizabeth,	Apr. 30, 1787
“ Ethan,	Mar. 30, 1789
“ Fannie, of Thomas and Fannie,	Sept. 11, 1781
“ Nabby,	Aug. 21, 1783

Clarke	Polly, of Thomas and Fannie,	May 21, 1785
"	Betsey,	May 4, 1787
"	Martha,	Feb. 2, 1789
"	Nancy,	Apr. 6, 1791
"	Russell, born	Apr. 13, 1787
"	Elizabeth (Taylor,) his 1st, wife,	May 9, 1789
"	" " " " died	Dec. 17, 1812
"	Sarah (Thurston,) his 2nd, wife,	June 17, 1793
"	" " " " died	Oct. 12, 1814
"	Betsey (Langworthy,) his 3d, wife,	
"	Sarah Elizabeth, of Russell & Sarah,	June 26, 1814
"	Amey, of Job B. and Mary,	Aug. 19, 1789
"	Hannah,	June 10, 1791
"	Mary,	Mar. 30, 1793
"	Charles, (born Newport,)	Apr. 19, 1795
"	Cornelia,	Oct. 9, 1797
"	Job B.,	July 28, 1800
"	Paul,	Aug. 7, 1802
"	Elizabeth Ann,	Jan. 12, 1805
"	Sally H.,	Mar. 8, 1807
"	Henry,	May 1, 1809
"	Caroline,	Oct. 12, 1812
"	Corydon,	May 12, 1815
"	Anna, of Ezra and Anna,	Nov. 9, 1797
"	David Wright, of Thomas and Wealthy (Wright)	
		June 4, 1800
"	Thomas Henry, of Henry and Jerusha,	June 15, 1836
"	Joshua Maxson,	Feb. 15, 1838
"	William Palmer,	Nov. 5, 1840
"	Leander Scott,	June 2, 1843
"	Mary Jerusha,	June 23, 1845
Coe	William, of Isaac and Sarah,	May 11, 1803

Coe Mary Ann, of Isaac and Sarah,	July 14, 1806
“ Eliza Jenckes,	May 1, 1809
“ John Davis,	July 11, 1810
“ Adeline,	July 26, 1812
Colegrove Hannah, of Jeremiah and Susannah	June 21, 1771
“ Susannah,	June 28, 1773
“ Dinah,	Dec. 18, 1775
“ William, of Jeremiah and Hannah, born in Vol- untown, Conn.,	Feb. 9, 1781
“ Sarah, of Jeremiah and Hannah, born in Stoning- ton, Conn.,	Mar. 16, 1785
Cole James, of Joseph and Phebe, 2nd, wife,	Aug. 21, 1760
“ Benjamin, (born Stonington)	Mar. 14, 1762
“ John,	Feb. 21, 1764
“ Stephen,	Sept. 27, 1766
“ Phebe, Susannah, 3rd, wife,	Oct. 31, 1767
“ Susannah,	Aug. 28, 1769
“ Anna,	July 5, 1772
“ Nancy, of Stephen and Susannah,	Jan. 13, 1796
“ Polly,	Dec. 9, 1797
“ Phebe,	July 25, 1801
Collins Mary, of John and Mary,	Nov. 30, 1769
“ John,	Apr. 19, 1771
“ Mehetable,	Nov. 19, 1773
“ Stephen,	June 18, 1776
“ Samuel,	Aug. 8, 1780
“ Daniel,	Dec. 13, 1781
“ Henry, of Joshua and Mary,	Oct. 15, 1772
“ Martha,	Aug. 13, 1774
“ Hezekiah,	Apr. 21, 1776
“ Oliver,	Dec. 14, 1777
“ Joshua,	Sept. 4, 1779
“ Nathan, of and Cynthia (Foster,)	Sept. 12, 1783

Collins	Elizabeth, of John and Elizabeth,	Sept. 29, 1796
"	Sarah,	Feb. 22, 1798
"	Thomas,	Feb. 9, 1800
"	Benjamin,	Oct. 13, 1802
"	Anna,	Mar. 18, 1804
"	William,	Mar. 1, 1806
"	Amos,	Mar. 5, 1808
"	Mary Almy, of Amos and Mary,	Feb. 23, 1805
"	David, of Rouse and Merebah,	May 16, 1811
"	Mary Anin, of Joshua and Mary,	Dec. 28, 1814
Coon	Benjamin, of Matthew and Lydia,	Feb. 4, 1749
"	Joseph,	Jan. 18, 1751
"	Matthew,	Oct. 2, 1752
"	Jeremiah,	July 25, 1754
"	Sarah, (born Richmond,)	Apr. 6, 1760
"	Anna,	Feb. 25, 1762
"	Joseph, Jun.	Feb. 17, 1758
"	Peleg, of Peleg and Eunice,	Oct. 12, 1763
"	Rebecca,	May 8, 1766
"	Esther,	Mar. 14, 1769
"	Joseph,	Apr. 7, 1771
"	Thompson,	June 26, 1773
"	Eunice,	Dec. 26, 1775
"	Arnold,	Feb. 6, 1778
"	Anna,	Oct. 7, 1780
"	Richard, and Anna,	Aug. 12, 1788
"	Zerviah,	Sept. 11, 1790
"	Caleb, of Elias and Phebe,	July 25, 1769
"	Elias,	Oct. 13, 1771
"	" died	Aug. 10, 1772
"	Mary,	June 10, 1773
"	Elias,	Nov. 23, 1775

Coon Thankful, of Elias and Phebe,	July 21, 1778
“ Phebe,	July 8, 1782
“ Ruth,	May 5, 1784
“ George,	May 19, 1788
“ Lebbeus, of Thomas and Anne,	Feb. 15, 1764
“ Thomas,	July 28, 1766
“ Anne,	Jan. 3, 1769
“ Lodowick,	Aug. 18, 1770
“ Elizabeth,	Oct. 31, 1772
“ Desire,	June 14, 1775
“ Eunice, wife of Peleg, died	May 24, 1783
“ Stephen, of Stephen and Sarah,	Oct. 22, 1789
“ Samuel,	June 17, 1791
“ George Stillman,	May 13, 1793
“ Mary, of Peleg and Anna,	Nov. 5, 1795
“ Moses Barber, of Caleb and Dorcas,	Feb. 9, 1801
“ Elias,	Jan. 20, 1804
“ Mary,	Feb. 21, 1807
“ Martha Ann, of Elias and Mary,	Mar. 17, 1843
“ Ruth Mary,	June 7, 1846
Cottrell John, of John S. and Esther,	May 6, 1815
“ Susan,	Nov. 30, 1816
Crandall Prudence, of Jeremiah and Kezier,	July 17, 1745
“ Kezier,	Feb. 17, 1749
“ Sarah,	Jan. 12, 1751
“ Jeremiah,	Dec. 17, 1752
“ Matthew,	June 30, 1755
“ Luke,	June 22, 1757
“ Ebenezer,	July 21, 1759
“ Thankful,	Feb. 9, 1762
“ Azariah, son of Peter,	Dec. 22, 1749
“ Anna (Burdick) of Edward,	Aug. 16, 1753

Crandall Olive, of Azariah and Anna,	Aug. 7, 1773
“ Peter,	Feb. 11, 1775
“ Sarah,	Apr. 16, 1777
“ Sarah, of David and Sarah,	Mar. 8, 1762
“ Sarah, wife of David, died	Mar. 27, 1762
“ Elias, of David and Jemima,	Feb. 17, 1765
“ David,	Dec. 12, 1766
“ Jemima,	Jan. 26, 1770
“ Zebbeus,	Nov. 22, 1774
“ Telek,	July 3, 1776
“ John,	May 16, 1778
“ Mercy,	Mar. 19, 1780
“ Anne,	Jan. 17, 1783
“ Thankful, of Levi and Margaret,	July 22, 1772
“ Christopher,	Sept. 22, 1774
“ Samuel, (born Charlestown,) son of Samuel & Mary.	Aug. 11, 1780
“ Clarrissa, of Archibald & Susanna,	Dec. 2, 1788
“ Phineus Maxson, of Amherst and Polly,	June 25, 1787
“ Ethan,	Jan. 11, 1790
“ Polly,	Sept. 16, 1792
“ Luke, of Amherst and Mary,	Mar. 22, 1795
“ Mary Ann,	July 22, 1811
“ Jairus, of Rogers and Lucy,	Jan. 17, 1799
“ Susannah,	Sept. 5, 1801
“ Rogers,	May 13, 1804
“ Hezekiah, of Pardon and Esther,	Sept. 22, 1800
“ Prudence,	Sept. 3, 1803
“ Reuben,	Jan. 6, 1806
“ Mary Ann, of Samuel and Elizabeth,	Jan. 29, 1803
“ Samuel,	Jan. 27, 1805
“ William Clarke,	Apr. 22, 1806

Crandall Henry Clinton, of Elijah and Susannah,	July 15, 1809
“ Samuel Wells,	Mar. 10, 1813
“ Susannah,	May 29, 1816
Crumb Sarah, of Daniel,	Jan. 20, 1765
“ Abigail,	Oct. 22, 1766
“ Hannah,	Dec. 25, 1768
“ Daniel,	Oct. 22, 1770
“ Samuel,	Aug. 2, 1772
“ Daniel,	Mar. 16, 1776
“ Hunneman,	Feb. 2, 1779
“ William,	May 2, 1781

(*The remaining portion of the Births and Deaths will be given in the next number of the Register.*)

CONCERNING VOLUME II, VITAL RECORD OF RHODE ISLAND.

From Evening Bulletin, Feb. 11, and Providence Journal, Feb. 12, 1891.

Senator Cranston presented a resolution to purchase three hundred copies of Volume ii, Vital Statistics. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

From Evening Bulletin, Mar. 6, and Providence Journal, Mar. 7, 1891.

Senate. Senator Wilbour, from the Committee on Finance, reported back a resolution appropriating money to purchase 300 copies of Volume ii, Vital Statistics. Read and Passed.

From The Telegram, Mar. 6, 1891.

Mr. Wilbour, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the resolution appropriating \$2,000 for the printing of 300 copies of the State Vital Statistics, recommending its passage. Concurred.

From Evening Bulletin, Apr. 9, and Providence Journal, Apr. 10, 1891.

Mr. Church, for the Finance Committee, reported the Senate Resolution to purchase 300 copies of Volume ii, Vital Statistics, without recommendation. Concurred.

Resolution making an appropriation to publish Volume ii, of the Vital Statistics of the State.

Resolved: That the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, be and the same is here appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the Secretary of State for the purchase of three hundred copies, properly bound, of Volume ii, Vital Statistics, which shall comprise the Towns of Providence County, except Providence City, for the use of the State, and the State Auditor is hereby directed to draw his order upon the General Treasurer for said sum upon vouchers properly authenticated by the Secretary of State.

From Book Notes, Jan. 31, 1891.

That veteran bookman, Sidney Rider, of Providence, is still at the front with his Book Notes. Mr. Rider has the merit of fearlessness and incessant industry. What he knows he knows, and what he believes he speaks. For years he has been standing authority in all matters pertaining to the history of Rhode Island. He stands ready to pick up any gauntlet that rash assailants may shy into the arena. The writer who essays to discuss Rhode Island matters must look well to his facts. Woe be unto him if he slips. Mr. Rider is after him and he is a rugged one. Here is another advantage in a small state. Its history and biography may be pretty thoroughly learned in one life time. -- From "Light," Worcester, 17, Jan. 1891.

From Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin, Feb. 21, 1891.

Schooner Anna R. Bishop, in command of Capt. Rulon which sailed from Para, Brazil, on Jan. 20, came up the bay yesterday with a cargo of 80,000 pounds, or about 490 tons crude rubber, the largest cargo ever brought to this country. The cargo is worth 86 cents per pound.

From Richmond, Va. Dispatch, Feb. 7, 1891.

With the Governor. What he thinks of a State Manual.

The Governor is very favorably impressed with the State Manual gotten out by Rhode Island, New Jersey, and other northern States. These little volumes contain in compact form much desirable information that persons continually write to the Capitol to get. They embrace lists of Governors and other State Officials from the foundation of the State, names of Judges and Court Officials abstracts of financial budgets, State Constitution, &c. &c. The Governor will recommend the publication of such a volume by Virginia.

From The Chicago Mail.

PERRY. At his residence 627 Bedford Av., Brooklyn N. Y., Dec. 30, 1890, Gideon B. Perry, M. D., one of the oldest and best known practitioners in that city, a son of Dr. George Hazard Perry of Rhode Island, nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Gideon B. Perry, and cousin of the Rev. Henry G. Perry, of Chicago. Interment at Providence, R. I.

The deceased was a native of Hopkinton, R. I., being born there in 1826, and was graduated from the University of New York in 1851. He was married in the same year, and leaves surviving him, one son William B. Perry. The late Dr. Thomas Wells Perry, of Providence, R. I., was a brother of the deceased.

QUERIES.

Franklin. Avis Franklin was born within eight miles of Providence, R. I., on August 22, 1765, or Aug. 22, 1767, as one record has it. Where can be found the record of her birth and the names of her parents? Any information bearing on the subject will be appreciated. H. H. Crain.

Nicholas Pullen and Mary Tucker were married in Rehoboth, Mass., Jan. 9, 1710. Wanted, the place of Nicholas Pullen's nativity, also his parents names. Charles L. Pullen.

Who were the parents of Nancy Waterman, born 1764, Sept. 25, died 1804, Nov. 18, married 1783, May 24, to Augustus Winsor, of Smithfield, R. I.

Who were the parents, brothers and sisters of each of the following Wells, and names of Peter Wells children.

Peter Wells, of Hopkinton, R. I., bought April 12, 1779, from Nicholas and Hannah () Cooke, of Providence, R. I., 92 1-2 acres in New Providence, Berkshire Co. Mass., for £2100. On April 13, 1790, this land was deeded to Eleazer Brown, by Peter Wells, and the deed is also signed by Elizabeth Wells. A Peter Wells, of Westerly, married in 1759, Elizabeth Carpenter. (See Narr. His. Reg. Vol. iii, p. 295)

Peter Wells name appears in list of " Patriots of Hopkinton who subscribed the Test in 1776." (Ibid, Vol. iv, p. 138)

Peter Wells in 1766, member of Baptist Church in Exeter, (Ibid. Vol. ii, p. 6.)

Peter Wells, (born before 1715) had daughter Anne, (born there and when ?) who was married Mar. 25, 1753, to Stukeley Westcott, Jr. (See Records of Cranston, Book I, page 301.) Whose son was this Stukeley called Jr. ?

[The Editor of this magazine would refer the querist to the work recently published by Judge Bullock, for reply to this question.]

John Wells, born 21st, of 11mo. 1744, in Warwick, R. I., married Francis Brown, sister of Capt. Daniel Brown, of Warwick, was of Cranston, R. I., in 1768, when he bought of John Tibbetts, of Warwick, land in Berkshire Co., Mass.

Samuel Wells, born 5th, of 10mo. 1750, O. S., in Cranston R. I., married Elizabeth , born 2nd, of 2mo. 1759. They resided in Adams, Mass. A Samuel and Freelove Wells of Adams, in Oct. 1793, sold land to Stephen Brayton.

Dora Wells, born Dec. 18, 1757, married Mar. 28, 1778, Samuel, son of Col Joab Stafford, and resided in Berkshire Co., Mass.

Naomi Wells, married Benjamin Briggs, and resided in Adams, Mass.

Who were the parents, brothers and sisters of Stukeley Westcott, who resided in Coventry, R. I., for more than 25 years prior to 1778.

[The Editor would again refer the querist to the Judge's work.]

Of Rhobe Harris, born 1761, in Rhode Island, married Capt Joseph Westcott and died 1787, in Stephenstown, N. Y.

Of Edward Howard, born Dec. 1724, married about 1751, Phebe Hart, born in Little Compton, R. I., in 1735, daughter of Richard,⁴ -- Richard,³ Richard,² Nicholas,¹ -- and Mary (Tabor) Hart.

Of Abeathor Angell, of Scituate, R. I., who bought Sept. 3, 1771, of Simeon Wheeler, land in Lanesboro, Mass.

[The Editor refers to the Angell Genealogy, by Dr. A. F. Angell, for the information desired.]

Of Esek Angel, of Providence, R. I., who bought Jan. 26, 1785, of Jonathan Wheeler, of New Ashford, land in Lanesboro, Mass.

Of James Angell, of Rhode Island, (who married Freelove born 1753, daughter of Stukeley Westcott.) and who bought 1781, land in Lanesboro, Mass.

[See both the Westcott and Angell Genealogies above. Ed.]

Of Anstress Greene, born May 9, 1761.

Of Lydia Greene, born Dec. 22, 1771.

Of *William Halloway*, born before 1735, died 1794, in Dutchess Co., N. Y., wife was Sarah Children.

William, married Esther Benedict, had a son Ransom.

Joseph, married 1st, Akin, 2nd, Mary Pearce.

John, married Urany Chase.

Justus, born 1778, married Hannah Parks.

Margaret, married Richard Howard.

Hannah, born Feb. 1755, married July 2, 1775, Elijah

Waebridge, born 1752.

Sarah, married Benjamin Akin.

Alice, married Joseph Akin.

Mary, married James Akin.

Lydia, married Abram Thomas.

Benjamin, Joseph and James Akin, were sons of Benjamin and Mary (Allen) Akin.

Family tradition is that William had brothers John and Joseph, and sisters Hannah, who married a Sprague, Mary, who married Orson or Austin Hunt, and Elsa or Alice, who married Asa Cobb or Cole.

Also that one of William's brothers married Earle, and had son Joseph, who married Mary Howland a sister of Abiel Sherman's wife, and had children; Earle, born 1778, who married Phebe Steoeus, Hannah or Sady, who married Ephraim Nichols, Delilah, who married Nathan Cary, Mahala, who married Richard Thacker, and Elsie, who married John Thomas.

"Deacon W. Hewit of Stonington, had in the troops fighting for the liberties of the States, two sons who were Captains three Lieutenants, one Ensign, and one a fifer, when the father was in the 67th, year of his age." (See Hinman's Connecticut in the Revolution, page 132.)

What was his first name and names of his children ?

Reuben Hewit, born 1738, married May 6, 1762, at Stonington, Conn., by Rev. Joseph Fish, Hannah Hakes.

He was Lieutenant 12th, Co. 2nd, Reg. R. I. Troops. (Vide Arnold's History of R. I., Vol. ii, page 382.) confirmed by Congress Sept. 7, 1776. Who were his parents, brothers and sisters.

James H. Kelly.

From Providence Sunday Journal, Feb. 8, 1891.

A new book has been added to the library of the Clerk's office in the Municipal Court. It is volume I, of " Vital Statistics of Rhode Island, 1636 to 1850," prepared by James N. Arnold. In it may be found the birth, marriages and deaths of people of Warwick, East Greenwich, West Greenwich and Coventry. This book and others of a similar character as well as the records of wills and inventories in the earlier and later days of the Plantations are of special interest to the student of history or to those fond of genealogical research.

From the Boston Globe.

Note 555. The Wilkinson Family. The information given Aug. 16, in answer to Query No. 630, was obtained from the Narragansett Historical Register, Vol. vii, 1889, in which was printed the "South Kingstown Friends' Record." The Editor of the Register, James N. Arnold, Esq., who compiled the article, and who is very well informed in regard to Rhode Island genealogical matters, can probably give more information if desired. A letter will reach him, I think, if directed to Providence, R. I.

Harrison.

From Rhode Island Democrat, Feb. 27, 1891.

It is with much satisfaction that we learn that Judge Arnold has succeeded in publishing volume first of his great genealogical work, "The Vital Record of Rhode Island." The book is an elegant volume of 650 Imperial quarto pages in which may be found the record of every birth, marriage and death that is recorded in the four Towns of Kent County — Warwick, East Greenwich, West Greenwich and Coventry — from the time of their first English Settlement to the year 1850, when the present Registration Law was passed by the General Assembly. The work is an able, painstaking compilation and a reference work of decided merit. Its arrangement is natural, systematic and comprehensive. There is no useless matter. Every word counts. The items are prefaced by the number of the book and page of the original records. Works of this character can be appreciated by those who have occasion to use them and by those who had experience in searching town records. The work meets a long felt want. The General Assembly ought to make appropriation to continue the work.

From Rhode Island Pendulum, Feb. 27, 1891.

Mr. Arnold has successfully published the first volume of his great work, "The Vital Record of Rhode Island." The county of Kent has now its record of births, marriages and deaths as recorded in the fourteen books, in the four towns in print. If the original records now should be destroyed by fire, the facts recorded are imperishably preserved by the preservative of all arts — print. — Mr. Arnold has placed the price of his work at \$5, which, when we consider that he has given us an imperial quarto volume of 650 pages, is not unreasonable. If ever a man deserved success, it certainly is Mr. Arnold, for he has devoted seventeen years of his life to this work, has made himself master of his subject and shown an energy to labor on in spite of many and perplexing difficulties. Such zeal as his should be encouraged, and we trust the public will liberally respond in order that he may be enabled to finish the work.

From Burrillville Gazette, March 20, 1891.

The Vital Record of Rhode Island, 1636 1850, Vol. I, containing the four Towns of the County of Kent, which has been recently published and delivered to subscribers, the General Assembly subscribing for three hundred copies for the use of the State has been so well received by them as to order the same number of copies of the succeeding volumes. Mr. Arnold, the compiler, will this year publish Providence County in two volumes. Vol. II, will contain the City of Providence, the Towns of North Providence, Cranston and Johnston; Vol. III, the Towns of Burrillville, Glocester Scituate, Foster, Smithfield and Cumberland. The same careful attention that has been bestowed upon the first volume will be also bestowed upon these. It is the intention of the compiler to publish his record on the same general plan, eventually, of all the Cities and Towns of the State.

*From The Rental Guide and R. I. Business Journal,
Feb. 17, 1891.*

The first volume of the Vital Record of Rhode Island, compiled by James N. Arnold, Editor of the Narragansett Historical Register, has just been issued. The work has been done under the auspices of the General Assembly, which purchases three hundred of the edition of five hundred copies. Mr. Arnold has devoted his life to local historical research and he is well equipped for the work. This first volume gives a complete list of the Births, Marriages and Deaths of Kent County, as recorded in the Town Records. This record, which is admirably indexed, makes a large book of about six hundred pages. It is printed by E. A. Johnson & Co.

From Address of Hon. Don Gleason Hill, President of the Dedham Historical Society, delivered before the Society Mar. 11, 1891.

Vital Record of Rhode Island.

In our collection of local and family history we try to obtain all we can get relating to New England, and consequently, we are interested in all the important publications throughout the New England States; it therefore seems highly proper to make especial mention of the first volume just published of the Vital Record of Rhode Island, by James N. Arnold, Editor of the "Narragansett Historical Register," a copy of which has been presented by the Editor to this Society. When the whole work is completed it will contain all the Births, Marriages and Deaths recorded by all the Towns in that State. Mr. Arnold has spent years upon this great work, and now, through the aid of their State Legislature, the public are beginning to reap the benefit of his toil.

Resolution: distributing copies of Vol. i, Vital Record of Rhode Island.

Resolved: That copies of Vol. i, Vital Record of Rhode Island, be distributed to the members of the General Assembly, Public Libraries and State Libraries of the States, Justices of the Supreme Court and District Courts, Clerk of Courts, General Officers, Town Clerks, Sheriffs, Adjutant General and Quarter-master General, State Auditor, Commissioner of Public Schools, Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and the Secretary of State is hereby directed to attend to the distribution of the same.

In the House. Read and Passed. Feb. 5, 1891.

In the Senate. Passed in Concurrence. Feb. 10, 1891.

Resolution introduced in the House by Hon. William Gregory, member from North Kingstown.

From Evening Bulletin, Feb. 5, and Providence Journal, Feb. 6, 1891.

House of Representatives. Mr. Gregory introduced a Resolution for the distribution of Vol. I, Vital Records of Rhode Island. Passed.

Ibid. Feb. 11, 1891.

In the Senate. From the House came a resolution to distribute copies of Volume I, of Vital Records, which was passed.

It is with a great deal of pleasure we announce to our readers, that the first volume of our great work has been so well received by the General Assembly, as to warrant them in extending the like patronage to the next volume. While the Editor regrets that this number of the Register is so far behind in its date of issue, yet he has the satisfaction of knowing that his efforts the past winter has met with success. It is his intention to push his new volume as rapidly as possible consistent with good work and he shall spare no pains to have his volume as free from errors as possible.

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THE Narragansett Historical Register.

A Historical Magazine for the People.

NARRAGANSETT PUB. CO. PUBLISHERS.	{ <i>Terms :</i> \$2 <i>per annum</i> }	JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR.
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VOL. IX. PROVIDENCE, R. I., APRIL, 1891. No. 2.

HOPKINTON TOWN RECORDS.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

By the Editor.

D

Davis Martha, of Elder Joseph,	May 5, 1746
“ Samuel,	Feb. 20, 1749
“ Comfort,	May 18, 1753
“ Marvel,	Sept. 6, 1755
“ Anna,	Feb. 4, 1758
“ Prudence,	July 7, 1760
“ Joseph,	Oct. 11, 1764
“ Tacy,	July 13, 1766
“ Edward,	July 20, 1768
“ Clarke,	Nov. 20, 1774

Davis Elizabeth, of Elder Joseph,	May 8, 1776
“ Ethan,	July 16, 1778
“ Dorcas,	May 7, 1780
“ Fannie,	Feb. 10, 1782

Note. The first two of the above children born in Shrewsbury, the next two in Westerly, the rest in Hopkinton.

“ Lydia, of David and Lydia,	May 16, 1768
“ Lillas Hudson,	July 7, 1770
“ David,	Oct. 31, 1772
“ Joshua,	Apr. 5, 1775
“ Jedediah, of Oliver and Penelope,	May 2, 1781
“ Pardon,	Nov. 3, 1784
“ Peter,	June 24, 1786
“ Oliver,	Mar. 15, 1788
“ Mary,	Feb. 14, 1790
“ Hannah,	Nov. 13, 1791
“ Sarah,	Aug. 13, 1793
“ Lydia,	Oct. 3, 1795
“ Susannah,	Sept. 24, 1797
“ Walter White,	Jan. 1, 1800
“ Elizabéth,	Jan. 14, 1802
“ Amey,	Jan. 20, 1804
“ David L., of Aaron and Dorcas,	June 27, 1802
Deak Joshua, of John and Hannah,	June 18, 1747
“ Christopher,	Aug. 21, 1749
“ John,	Aug. 3, 1752
“ Joseph,	Nov. 27, 1753
“ Benjamin,	Nov. 27, 1753
“ Hannah,	Dec. 16, 1755
“ Foster,	Aug. 23, 1757
“ Mary,	May 27, 1759

Deak William Gould, of Charles,	Mar. 6, 1761
Dodge Elizabeth, (b. Charlestown) of Joseph, (O. S.)	July 19, 1744
“ Susannah, (“)	Nov. 12, 1747
“ Mary, (b. Westerly)	May 2, 1752
“ Peter, of Daniel,	Jan. 8, 1757
Dorrance Daniel, of Gershom ond Margaret,	Feb. 6, 1764
“ Margary,	Oct. 11, 1766
“ Gershom,	Mar. 12, 1768

E

Edwards Paine, of Peleg,	Mar. 12, 1768
“ Paine 2nd,	Mar. 1, 1769
“ Christopher,	Aug. 4, 1771
“ Jacob,	Aug. 3, 1774
“ Perry,	Nov. 5, 1776
“ Sarah,	Oct. 8, 1778
“ Mary, of Phineus and Mary,	Jan. 4, 1771
“ Phineus,	Mar. 18, 1773
“ Mary,	June 18, 1775
“ Phebe,	Aug. 9, 1777
“ Nathan,	Mar. 30, 1780
“ Sarah,	Aug. 28, 1786
“ Eunice,	Mar. 7, 1789
“ Putnam Lewis,	Jan. 6, 1798
“ Rhoda, of Perry and Rhoda,	Mar. 12, 1785
“ Prudence,	Feb. 6, 1787
“ Ruth,	July 6, 1789
“ Perry,	July 12, 1791
“ Phebe,	Apr. 15, 1794
“ Gardiner,	Apr. 6, 1796
“ Susannah,	Mar. 3, 1800
“ Henry,	Apr. 21, 1805

F

Fenner	Reuben, of John,	Sept. 8, 1769
"	Anstis, wife of Reuben,	Apr. 19, 1776
"	Roswell, of John,	Sept. 1, 1778
"	Deborah (Wilcox) his wife,	Jan. 2, 1779
"	Alice, of Roswell and Deborah,	Mar. 27, 1796
"	Esther,	Apr. 23, 1798
"	Lucinda,	Oct. 9, 1800
"	Mary,	Feb. 23, 1804
"	Jerah, of John and Anstis,	July 18, 1795
"	Roswell Borden,	Apr. 9, 1798
"	Lucy Brown, (born Milton, Cayuga Co., N. Y.,) of John and Anstis,	Nov. 5, 1799
"	Anstis, wife of Reuben, died at Milton, N. Y.	Feb. 12, 1802
Foster	Elizabeth, of Thomas and Mary,	July 10, 1739
"	Jonathan,	June 24, 1741
"	Mary,	Dec. 12, 1743
"	Sarah,	Feb. 12, 1746
"	William,	June 26, 1748
"	Hannah,	Jan. 10, 1752
"	Susannah,	Sept. 13, 1755
"	Thomas,	July 25, 1757
"	Elizabeth, of Jonathan and Anna,	June 2, 1755
"	Jonathan,	July 23, 1757
"	Christopher, of Gideon,	Apr. 18, 1765
"	Mary Maxson, alias, of Amey, of Hopkinton,	Jan. 24, 1782
"	Christopher,	died Apr. 27, 1846

G

Gardiner Catharine, of Thomas Potter and Catharine,	Sept. 30, 1773
Greene Benjamin, of Matthew and Judeth,	Mar. 25, 1751
“ Hannah,	Aug. 4, 1753
“ Sarah,	Aug. 14, 1755
“ Humility,	Apr. 9, 1757
“ Matthew, of Benjamin and Grace,	Dec. 19, 1783
“ Benjamin,	Mar. 15, 1786
“ David,	Apr. 14, 1790
“ Amos,	Feb. 25, 1792
“ Esther,	May 29, 1794
“ Lucy,	Apr. 26, 1796
“ Henry Parks,	Mar. 28, 1798
“ Thomas Rogers,	Dec. 10, 1800
“ Paul,	Jan. 13, 1803
“ Lucy, of Wm. Gardiner & Susannah,	Dec. 8, 1793
“ Polly,	Dec. 27, 1794
“ Sophia,	Apr. 7, 1796
“ William Gardiner,	Apr. 1, 1798
“ Susannah,	Dec. 15, 1799
“ James Clarke Tefft, of Rowland T. and Joanna,	Dec. 29, 1812
“ Sheffield Wells, of John and Betsey,	July 15, 1814

H

Hadfall Rachel, of William and Dorcas,	Apr. 13, 1747
“ Dorcas,	Jan. 7, 1749
“ Joseph,	Apr. 24, 1750
“ William,	Oct. 22, 1752
“ Sarah,	Aug. 29, 1754
“ Mary,	Mar. 23, 1756
“ Hannah,	Feb. 17, 1758

Hall Mary, of James and Elizabeth,	Apr. 8, 1753
“ Rebecca,	Oct. 6, 1755
“ James,	Oct. 28, 1757
“ Elizabeth,	Sept. 15, 1759
“ Joshua,	Mar. 25, 1762
“ Chloe,	Mar. 13, 1764
“ Huldah,	June 29, 1766
“ Desire,	Oct. 7, 1768
“ Simeon,	Jan. 27, 1772
“ Anna, of Benjamin,	Oct. 22, 1752
“ Temperance,	July 8, 1754
“ Benjamin,	July 30, 1756
“ Abigail,	Nov. 21, 1758
“ Christopher, of Henry and Phebe,	Sept. 21, 1761
“ Caleb,	Apr. 17, 1763
“ Henry,	Mar. 25, 1765
“ Phebe,	Apr. 3, 1767
“ Anne,	Mar. 3, 1772
“ Oliver,	May 18, 1773
“ John,	Apr. 23, 1776
Hill Mary, of Ebenezer and Thankful,	Feb. 27, 1747
“ Timothy,	June 28, 1749
“ Ebenezer,	Jan. 25, 1752
“ Josiah,	Sept. 13, 1754
“ Asa,	Jan. 11, 1758
“ Thankful,	Sept. 13, 1760
“ Martha Hall, alias Patterson, alias daughter of Mary Hill, widow, who was a Patterson,	Dec. 31, 1779

[J

Joslin Elizabeth, of Elder Henry and Mary,	Mar. 6, 1775
" Martha,	July 7, 1777
" James Tefft,	Oct. 31, 1782
" Dutee,	Mar. 8, 1786
" Henry,	Jan. 28, 1788
" John Fenner, of Elizabeth,	Feb. 14, 1793
" Polley Tefft, of Pattey,	Feb. 4, 1797
" George Sheffield, of James Tefft and Hannah,	July 4, 1803

K

Kenyon Peter, of Peter and Annie, (O. S.)	May 18, 1752
" Arnold,	Oct. 8, 1754
" "	Dec. 3, 1776
" Elizabeth,	Feb. 15, 1758
Note. Another record says Arnold was born in 1755, and Elizabeth Jan. 15, 1758.	
" Naomi, of Nathaniel,	Jan. 19, 1755
" Wells,	Jan. 16, 1758
" Susannah, of Peleg and Joanna,	July 25, 1760
" Joanna,	Nov. 6, 1762
" Eleanor, of Nathaniel and Eleanor,	Dec. 23, 1761
" Nathaniel,	Oct. 30, 1764
" Benjamin, of Benjamin and Anne,	June 6, 1765
" Roger, of Benjamin and Elizabeth,	Nov. 5, 1769
" Elizabeth,	Oct. 27, 1771
" Augustus,	Sept. 21, 1773
" Tacy,	June 23, 1777
" Anne, of Peter and Mary,	Feb. 18, 1772
" Peter,	Feb. 16, 1775

Kenyon Arnold of Peter and Mary,	Feb. 16, 1776
“ Samuel,	Sept. 7, 1782
“ James, of James and Mary,	Aug. 26, 1788
“ Mary, of Benjamin and Mary (Lanphere,)	Sept. 18, 1788
“ Hannah,	Nov. 10, 1789
“ Elizabeth,	Oct. 3, 1791
“ Ethan,	Sept. 10, 1793
“ Sally,	Oct. 19, 1795
“ Jedediah,	Dec. 25, 1797
“ George W,	Dec. 16, 1799
“ Rebecca,	Dec. 2, 1801
“ Polly,	Mar. 7, 1804
“ Benjamin,	Mar. 25, 1807
“ Jarvis, born in Richmond,	Jan. 2, 1784
died in Hopkinton,	Dec. 8, 1851
“ Simon, of Benjamin and Sally,	Mar. 18, 1789
“ Pruanna,	June 21, 1791
“ Polly,	July 7, 1793
“ Benjamin Aldrich,	Dec. 4, 1795
“ Augustus,	May 17, 1798
“ Sally,	July 10, 1801
“ Aaron,	Oct. 5, 1805
“ Hannah, of Roger and Esther,	Mar. 20, 1792
“ Esther,	July 7, 1797
“ Gardiner, of Pardon and Mary,	May 23, 1794
“ Joshua,	Dec. 14, 1795
“ Esther,	Jan. 9, 1798
“ David,	Mar. 31, 1800
“ Arnold, of Peter and Ruhamah,	Aug. 14, 1794
“ Hannah, of Aaron and Lucretia,	Sept. 15, 1796
“ Lucretia,	Feb. 16, 1799

Kenyon James, of Aaron and Lucretia,	Mar. 25, 1801
“ Sands Niles,	Mar. 26, 1803
“ Mary,	May 6, 1805
“ Aaron,	Apr. 19, 1807
“ Polly, of Augustus and Joanna,	Oct. 31, 1799
“ Betsey, of Burdick,	June 6, 1804
“ Arnold,	Jan. 10, 1807
“ Amos,	Aug. 7, 1811
“ Rouse,	Sept. 10, 1814
“ Anne,	Oct. 7, 1817
“ Lois,	Mar. 10, 1821
“ Sally,	Feb. 7, 1824
“ Waitey,	July 7, 1826
Kinney Thankful Collins, of Jonah & Martha,	Dec. 2, 1802

L

Lamb Joseph, of Nathan and Lydia,	May 22, 1763
“ Nathan,	Jan. 15, 1766
Langworthy Mary, of Samuel and Mary,	May 11, 1739
“ Elizabeth,	May 31, 1741
“ Rachel,	June 8, 1743
“ Samuel,	Nov. 27, 1745
“ Tacy,	Nov. 20, 1747
“ Joseph,	Feb. 6, 1749
“ Hannah,	June 21, 1752
“ Samuel, born	Nov. 27, 1745
“ Mary, his wife, born	Sept. 20, 1752
“ Samuel, of Samuel and Mary,	Sept. 11, 1771
“ Tacy,	July 1, 1773
“ Peleg,	Oct. 7, 1775
“ Nathan,	Nov. 29, 1777
“ Saundice,	Dec. 16, 1779

Langworthy	Hannah, of Samuel and Mary,	Feb. 19, 1782
"	Robert,	Mar. 14, 1784
"	Benjamin, of Amos and Sarah,	Feb. 29, 1760
"	Anna,	Sept. 8, 1761
"	Sarah,	July 25, 1763
"	Amos,	Mar. 2, 1765
"	Content,	Jan. 21, 1767
"	Thomas,	Dec. 17, 1768
"	Mary,	Aug. 26, 1770
"	Samuel, (of Hopkinton) died	Aug. 1, 1763
"	Benjamin Kenyon, of Benjamin and Eleanor,	Aug. 16, 1780
"	John Davis,	July 10, 1782
"	Eleanor,	Oct. 19, 1786
"	Amos,	Feb. 12, 1789
"	Martha, of Samuel and Mercy,	Feb. 10, 1788
"	Elivabeth,	May 20, 1790
"	Daniel,	July 23, 1792
"	Mercy,	Mar. 5, 1794
"	Aseneth,	July 28, 1797
"	Samuel, of Samuel and Ethel,	Dec. 9, 1797
"	Ethelinda,	May 30, 1800
"	Thomas, of Thomas and Waitey,	Apr. 20, 1799
"	Waitey,	Oct. 14, 1800
"	Benjamin Peckham,	Dec. 16, 1802
"	William,	Mar. 17, 1705
"	Sarah,	Feb. 14, 1807
"	Mary,	July 15, 1808
"	Sarah,	Oct. 22, 1810
"	Thomas,	June 17, 1812
"	Amos, of Amos and Susannah,	Jan. 6, 1803
"	Josiah Witter,	June 28, 1804

Langworthy	Joseph, of Amos and Susannah,	Feb. 19, 1806
"	Lois Ann,	Dec. 6, 1807
"	Susannah,	Dec. 8, 1810
"	William Franklin, of Nathan and Nabby,	Jan. 5, 1802
"	Mary Anne,	May 18, 1803
"	Eunice,	Feb. 11, 1805
"	Benjamin K., of Benjamin and Hannah,	Sept. 25, 1820
"	Jeremiah T.,	Apr. 29, 1822
"	George Edwin,	July 1, 1824
"	Susan E., of Nathan H. and Ann E.,	
"	Sarah A.,	
Lanphere	Nancy, of Rowland and Elizabeth,	Sept. 23, 1777
"	Silas,	Aug. 27, 1779
"	Elizabeth,	(sic) Feb. 10, 1780
"	Lathana,	Nov. 22, 1782
"	Joshua,	Aug. 23, 1784
"	Polly,	Sept. 23, 1786
"	Eunice,	June 25, 1788
"	Clarke, of Rowland and Alice,	Oct. 24, 1793
"	Sylvia,	Aug. 2, 1795
Larkin	Susannah, of John and Amey,	Aug. 19, 1756
"	"	died Mar. 3, 1764
"	Nathan,	Mar. 15, 1760
"	Anna,	Apr. 17, 1762
"	Joseph,	Dec. 30, 1764
"	Mary,	Mar. 20, 1767
"	Amey,	Nov. 23, 1769
"	Margaret,	Dec. 6, 1771
"	John,	May 15, 1774
"	Enos,	Sept. 13, 1776

Larkin John Jr., died in his 47th, year,	May 4, 1777
“ John, of John and Amey,	died Aug, 23, 1781
Latham David, of John and Lois,	May 30, 1754
“ Joseph,	Oct. 5, 1755
“ Sarah,	Jan. 27, 1758
“ “	died July 18, 1759
“ Mary,	May 10, 1760
Lewis Delight, of Abel and Thankful,	Nov. 4, 1760
“ Elias, of Elias and Susannah,	July 11, 1761
“ Sarah, of Jonathan and Sarah,	May, 2, 1762
“ Hannah,	Sept. 25, 1763
“ Jonathan,	Apr. 20, 1767
“ Richard,	Sept. 4, 1771
“ Matthew, of Ezekiel and Thankful,	Feb. 18, 1767
“ Sarah,	Sept. 10, 1769
“ Eleazer,	Jan. 29, 1772
“ Benjamin,	Mar. 15, 1774
“ Thankful,	Apr. 12, 1776
“ Susannah, of Ezekiel and Susannah,	Mar. 28, 1767
“ Ezekiel,	Jan. 27, 1769
“ Joseph,	Nov. 13, 1771
“ Simeon,	Aug. 29, 1773
“ Elnathan,	Feb. 6, 1776
“ Thomas Geer,	Apr. 8, 1778
“ Henry, of Moses and Hannah,	Dec. 17, 1770
“ Nancy, of Benjamin and Amey,	May 6, 1772
“ Ethan, of Paul and Martha,	Nov. 30, 1772
“ Martha,	July 11, 1775
“ Daniel, born	May 23, 1778
“ Sarah Ann (Northup,) his wife,	July 14, 1786
“ Content (Langworthy,) “	Feb. 2, 1788
“ Sarah Ann, wife of Daniel, died at North Stonington, Conn.,	May 20, 1821

Lewis Hannah, of Nash,	Apr. 22, 1780
" Daniel, 3rd, son of Jesse,	Apr. 25, 1785
" Catey, of Elias and Elizabeth,	Feb. 15, 1791
" Lois,	Mar. 27, 1793
" Elias,	Aug. 6, 1795
" Ephraim Browning,	May 17, 1798
" Betsey Browning,	May 17, 1798
" Pardon,	Jan. 11, 1806
" Fannie,	Mar. 9, 1808
" Martha,	Nov. 19, 1810
" Eunice,	June 20, 1814
" Simeon Paul, alias, (b. Charlestown,)	Jan. 20, 1792
" Thomas Wilbur, of Henry and Edy,	June 1, 1794
" Pardon,	June 3, 1796
" Matilda,	Dec. 28, 1798
" Moses B., born	Apr. 10, 1797
" Mary A., his wife,	Jan. 29, 1803
" Phebe M., of Moses B. and Mary A.,	Feb. 7, 1831
" Moses D.,	Jan. 28, 1833
" Daniel C.,	Sept. 20, 1835
" Hannah A.,	May 26, 1837
" Benjamin F.,	June 28, 1838
" Susan A.,	Oct. 8, 1841
" Francis J.,	Sept. 14, 1845
" George Washington, of Nathaniel and Mary,	Nov. 29, 1800
" Eliza, of Daniel and Sarah Ann,	Aug. 7, 1806
" Anna,	Apr. 15, 1808
" William B.,	June 14, 1810
" Daniel C.,	Feb. 25, 1815
" Amey,	Nov. 16, 1813
" Emeline,	July 8, 1815

Lewis	Sarah Content, of Daniel and Content,	July 6, 1824
"	Abbie Altona,	Jan. 18, 1830
"	Elizabeth, of Daniel and Ann,	Aug. 7, 1806
"	Anne,	Apr. 15, 1808
"	William Bliss,	June 14, 1810
"	Hannah B., of Christopher C. and Wealthy,	Dec. 21, 1812
"	Christopher C.,	Feb. 22, 1815
"	Alfred,	Jan. 31, 1817
"	Nathan Kenyon,	Oct. 23, 1818
"	Daniel,	Feb. 4, 1821
"	Welcome,	July 7, 1822
"	Edwin Ransom,	Jan. 31, 1827
"	Edwin Augustus, of Charles C. and Frances M.,	Feb. 11, 1846

M

Maccoon	John, of John and Hannah,	Dec. 22, 1745
"	Samuel,	Sept. 26, 1747
"	Hannah,	Aug. 3, 1749
"	Abner,	May 25, 1752
"	Eunice,	June 25, 1754
"	Arnold,	May 25, 1756
"	Marvin, of Daniel Jr. and Abigail,	Apr. 6, 1746
"	Timothy,	Oct. 12, 1748
"	Daniel,	Dec. 8, 1750
"	Phineus,	Jan. 18, 1753
"	James,	May 16, 1755
"	Elizabeth,	Oct. 26, 1757
"	"	died Aug. 27, 1759
"	Abigail,	June 24, 1760

Maccoon Joseph, of Joseph, and Elizabeth,	Feb. 17, 1758
“ Thankful,	Apr. 26, 1760
“ Mary,	Dec. 18, 1762
“ Amey,	Apr. 19, 1765
Manchester Henry B., born	Jan. 11, 1818
“ Mary E. (Crandall,) his wife,	Dec. 29, 1822
Maxson John, (born Westerly,)	Aug. 27, 1725
“ Sarah (Burdick of Samuel) his wife.	Nov. 18, 1725
“ Eunice, of John and Sarah,	Feb. 23, 1747
“ Lois,	Nov. 11, 1748
“ John,	Nov. 11, 1750
“ Tacy,	Apr. 3, 1753
“ Thankful,	Aug. 2, 1755
“ Sarah,	Feb. 11, 1758
“ Elizabeth,	July 31, 1760
“ Richard,	Oct. 11, 1763
“ Henry,	June 7, 1766
“ Samuel, of Samuel and Ruth,	Sept. 5, 1743
“ Ruth,	Mar. 5, 1747
“ Elisha,	Apr. 20, 1749
“ Lucy,	Aug. 27, 1751
“ Tacy,	Feb. 13, 1754
“ Judeth,	June 19, 1756
“ Phineus, and Mary,	Jan. 11, 1765
“ Mary,	Jan. 9, 1767
“ Esther,	Dec. 31, 1768
“ Barbara,	Jan. 1, 1771
“ Nancy,	Aug. 6, 1775
“ Wealthy,	May 24, 1779
“ Stephen, of Stephen and Martha,	Aug. 25, 1757
“ Avis,	Oct. 29, 1759
“ Esther,	June 13, 1762

Maxson Jared, of Stephen and Martha,	Dec. 30, 1764
“ Joel,	Mar. 21, 1767
“ Hannah,	Feb. 26, 1769
“ Ethan, of Samuel and Hannah,	Apr. 28, 1768.
“ Susannah, of William and Lucy,	Sept. 16, 1769
“ William Miner,	July 12, 1772
“ Lois,	Jan. 21, 1776
“ Tabor,	Apr. 16, 1778
“ Hannah,	Apr. 1, 1780
“ Susannah,	Mar. 25, 1782
“ Lucy,	May 22, 1784
“ Aseneth,	June 21, 1786
“ Elon,	Nov. 8, 1788
“ Joseph, of Sylvanus and Lydia,	Apr. 25, 1771
“ Lewis,	Dec. 17, 1772
“ Sylvanus,	Feb. 16, 1775
“ Nathan,	Oct. 5, 1777
“ Benjamin, of Stephen,	June 27, 1771
“ Thankful,	Feb. 27, 1776
“ Samuel, 3d, son of Samuel,	Apr. 1, 1774
“ Elisha, 4th, son	Apr. 3, 1776
“ Davis, 5th, son	Mar. 13, 1784
“ Benjamin, Jr. born	Sept. 28, 1775
“ Penelope, his wife,	Dec. 2, 1782
“ Benjamin, of Benjamin and Penelope,	Jan. 23, 1798
“ Nancy,	Apr. 11, 1800
“ David,	Dec. 4, 1801
“ Sally,	July 8, 1804
“ Huldah,	Aug. 17, 1806
“ George of George and Anne,	Nov. 23, 1778
“ Nancy,	Sept. 17, 1780
“ Polly,	Feb. 27, 1783

Maxson	Freelove, of George and Anne,	Dec. 2, 1785
"	James,	Mar. 2, 1788
"	Abel,	May 11, 1790
"	Martha,	July 7, 1792
"	Henry,	Aug. 1, 1794
"	Wealthy, of Samuel,	May 24, 1779
"	Martha, of Peleg and Sarah,	Aug. 12, 1779
"	Benjamin Clarke,	Apr. 5, 1781
"	Peleg,	June 27, 1783
"	Nathan, of Nathan and Nancy,	Dec. 16, 1785
"	Elizabeth,	Oct. 21, 1787
"	Catharine,	Nov. 9, 1789
"	Matthew,	Nov. 27, 1791
"	" died	Dec. 30, 1791
"	Isaac Vars,	May 23, 1793
"	Edward,	Aug. 20, 1797
"	Sarah,	Sept. 16, 1799
"	John Davis, of Samuel Jr. and Hannah,	Mar. 10, 1788
"	Ezekiel, of Elisha and Rebecca,	Sept. 22, 1788
"	Tacy,	Apr. 6, 1790
"	Elisha,	Jan. 26, 1792
"	Daniel,	Nov. 6, 1793
"	Abigail,	Nov. 6, 1795
"	Rhoda,	Mar. 22, 1798
"	Rebecca,	Mar. 21, 1800
"	Samuel,	May 29, 1802
"	Paul,	Dec. 20, 1807
"	Hannah, of Ethan and Susey,	Apr. 11, 1792
"	Charles Miner, of William M. and Sylvia,	Sept. 8, 1794
"	Mary Clarke, of Russell and Mary,	July 16, 1795

Maxson	Russell, of Russell and Mary,	Aug. 25, 1797
"	Elizabeth,	Dec. 25, 1800
"	Paul Clarke,	Feb. 17, 1806
"	George P. of Russell and Hannah,	Mar. 26, 1824
"	Asa of Joseph and Lydia,	Feb. 14, 1797
"	Joel,	Dec. 23, 1798
"	Phebe,	May 30, 1801
"	George Potter,	Oct. 27, 1803
"	Lucy Crandall,	July 18, 1807
"	Thomas,	July 19, 1811
"	Nancy, of Lewis and Tacy,	Nov. 2, 1797
"	Samuel Coon,	July 25, 1800
"	Nathan, of Nathan and Ruth,	May 7, 1805
"	Jairus Rogers Crandall,	July 11, 1807
"	Nancy Crandall,	Dec. 22, 1809
"	" " 2nd,	Dec. 22, 1810
"	Horace,	May 17, 1812
"	Lydia Wells,	Oct. 22, 1816
"	Elias Irish, of Peleg and Clarrissa,	Apr. 3, 1810
"	Tacy Ann, of Elisha and Lydia,	Oct. 12, 1825
"	Abbie Angeline,	July 2, 1827
"	David Stillman, of Sands Card and Lucy,	Sept. 28, 1828
"	Nathan, of Samuel and Lucy,	Aug. 5, 1830
"	Samuel Ray,	Nov. 22, 1832
"	Julia Ann,	Oct. 15, 1834
"	Lucy Angeline,	Dec. 29, 1836
Millard	Sarah, of John and Catherine,	Feb. 25, 1755
"	Elijah,	Apr. 21, 1758
"	Catherine,	May 24, 1761
"	Susannah,	Mar. 13, 1764
Mott	Sarah, of Ebenezer and Elizabeth,	Oct. 4, 1763

N

Ney Catherine, of Caleb and Catherine,	May 26, 1752
“ Mary, Oct. 22, 1761	
“ Joshua, Mar. 18, 1758.	
“ Mary, died, aged 66 years, July 5, 1788	
“ Caleb, died, aged 76 years, July 25, 1796	
Nichols Andrew, of David and Elizabeth,	May 10, 1776
“ George,	Dec. 31, 1777
“ John,	Nov. 22, 1779
“ Desire,	May 10, 1782
“ Luke,	Dec. 13, 1783
“ Martha,	Feb. 22, 1786
“ Amey,	Dec. 4, 1787
“ Eliza, of John and Elizabeth,	Aug. 23, 1804
“ Maria Ann,	Feb. 16, 1806

O P

Palmer Nathaniel, born May 13, 1757	
“ Mary, his wife, born Nov. 18, 1760	
“ Judeth, of Nathaniel and Mary,	Dec. 31, 1782
“ Mary,	Jan. 29, 1784
“ Gideon,	Feb. 23, 1785
“ Nathaniel,	Oct. 4, 1786
“ Samuel,	Aug. 15, 1788
“ Lawton, of John and Hannah,	Jan. 31, 1790
Palmiter Phebe, of Nathan and Abigail,	Sept 19, 1770
“ Stephen,	Apr. 24, 1772
Patterson Amos, (born Stonington, Conn.)	Mar. 24, 1734
“ Eunice (Hall) his wife, (born Richmond)	Mar. 6, 1733

Patterson Mary, of Amos and Eunice,	June 28, 1757
“ Martha,	Oct. 18, 1761
“ Eunice,	July 8, 1763
“ Amos,	Oct. 3, 1772
“ “	died Oct. 16, 1778

Note. First child born in Richmond, the others in Hopkinton.

Peckham Hannah, of Daniel and Avis,	Apr. 25, 1777
“ Polly,	Nov. 27, 1778
“ Weeden,	May 2, 1782
“ Amey,	Mar. 5, 1784

Perry Mary, of Simeon,	Sept. 18, 1750
“ Samuel,	May 1, 1754
“ Susannah,	June 17, 1756
“ Simeon,	Sept. 29, 1759
“ Simeon, of Simeon and Penelope,	Sept. 29, 1769

Popple Tabitha, born Mar. 22, 1787

Porter Hannah, of Nathan and Hannah,	Apr. 10, 1764
“ Desire,	Nov. 14, 1766
“ Nathan,	May 19, 1768
“ Fannie,	Dec. 18, 1769
“ John,	Mar. 9, 1772
“ Mary,	Apr. 9, 1774

Potter Caleb, of Thomas and Judeth, (O. S.)	Aug. 19, 1749
“ Mary, of George and Content,	May 30, 1755
“ George,	Feb. 10, 1757
“ Joseph,	Feb. 16, 1759
“ Hannah,	Mar. 9, 1761
“ Susannah,	Mar. 14, 1763
“ Content,	May 25, 1765
“ Lydia,	Oct. 10, 1766
“ Nathan,	May 31, 1769

Potter Lucy, of George and Content,	Oct. 10, 1771
“ Elizabeth,	Sept. 19, 1775
“ Stephen, of Stephen,	Nov. 1, 1757
“ Judeth, of Caleb and Catherine,	Nov. 15, 1771
“ “ died	Dec. 19, 1792
“ Mary,	July 29, 1773
“ Thomas,	Aug. 25, 1775
“ Caleb,	Oct. 30, 1779
“ Clarke,	Aug. 19, 1781
“ Sarah,	May 8, 1783
“ Catharine,	Feb. 17, 1788
“ Elizabeth,	Sept. 12, 1794
“ Thomas, died in his 78th, year,	Jan. 8, 1773
“ Judeth, wife of Thomas, died age 93y.	Jan. 26, 1805
“ Judeth, of Caleb died age 22 years,	Dec. 19, 1779
“ Catey, “ “ 29 years,	Dec. 4, 1816
“ Lyman, of Jonathan Jr. and Martha,	Jan. 29, 1777
“ Lydia,	Mar. 20, 1779
“ Lucy,	May 20, 1781
“ Luke,	June 5, 1783
“ Martha,	July 11, 1785
“ Jonathan,	Dec. 20, 1787
“ Sarah,	Dec. 16, 1789
“ George,	Mar. 30, 1793

Note. First two born in Richmond, the others in
Hopkinton.

“ William, of Stephen and Sarah,	Nov. 15, 1781
“ Sarah,	Nov. 23, 1783
“ Stephen,	Aug. 5, 1785
“ Esther,	June 11, 1787
“ Ezekiel,	July 21, 1790
“ Rebecca, of Thomas and Sally,	Dec. 10, 1798

Potter Asa Coon, of Thomas and Sally,	May 4, 1801
" " died	Jan. 5, 1804
" Judith,	Nov. 4, 1803
" Levi Barber,	Jan. 5, 1806
" Benjamin, born June 16, 1785	
" Elizabeth (Greene) his wife, born Nov. 8, 1792	
" Eliza, of Benjamin and Elizabeth,	Sept. 20, 1808
" Maria Egerton,	Sept. 20, 1810
" Benjamin Franklin,	Nov. 17, 1812
" Elizabeth Frances,	Apr. 7, 1815
" Sarah Turner,	Sept. 17, 1817
" Susan Greene,	July 18, 1820
" Luther Greene,	Nov. 8, 1823
" John Edwin,	Jan. 26, 1826
" Nancy, of Clarke and Judeth,	Jan. 2, 1809
" Beriah,	Feb. 23, 1811
" Clarke Aldrich,	Sept. 20, 1812
" William Wilbur,	Mar. 8, 1814
" Joseph Henry, of Robert T. and Mary,	Oct. 21, 1823
" Harriet D. of Clarke A. and Belinda,	Dec. 28, 1839

Q R

Randall Matthew, of Lieut. Matthew and Mary,	May 17, 1775
" Lucy,	Dec. 16, 1776
" Hannah,	Feb. 5, 1779
" Sarah,	Feb. 10, 1781
" Mary,	Mar. 4, 1783
" Nancy,	June 22, 1786
" Betsey,	Aug. 16, 1788
Reynolds Elizabeth, of Richmond,	Feb. 26, 1751
" Presilla,	Sept. 20, 1852

Reynolds Joshua, of Richmond,	Mar. 7, 1754
“ John,	Nov. 16, 1755
“ Samuel, of Joseph, (N. S.)	Oct. 23, 1751
“ Thomas, (“)	Dec. 8, 1753
“ Simeon, of Richmond,	Jan. 15, 1758
“ Joshua, and Anne, buried	Jan. 28, 1760
“ Anne, wife of Richmond, buried	Jan. 28, 1760
“ Thankful, of Joseph and Hannah,	June 8, 1760
“ Rebecca, of Elias and Ruth,	Oct. 14, 1760
“ James,	Dec. 19, 1761
“ John,	Sept. 15, 1764
“ Elias,	Nov. 5, 1767
“ Silas,	Mar. 14, 1769
“ Amey,	Apr. 5, 1771
“ Susannah, of Zaccheus Jr. and Desire,	Apr. 2, 1773
“ Polly,	Apr. 23, 1775
“ Susannah,	Mar. 29, 1780
“ Clarke, of Clarke and Hannah,	Aug. 10, 1777
“ Ethan,	May 21, 1780
“ Phineus Miner,	Dec. 24, 1787
“ Desire, of Zaccheus and Phebe,	May 29, 1782
“ Phebe,	Sept. 17, 1783
“ Sophia,	Oct. 1, 1785
“ Ira,	Dec. 5, 1787
“ Cynthia,	Mar. 2, 1791
“ Welcome,	Apr. 13, 1796
“ Zaccheus, father of the above children, died before his son Welcome was born.	
Rhodes Sarah, 4th, child of James and Anna,	June 7, 1761
“ James, 5th,	Aug. 12, 1764
Robinson William, of Edward and Martha,	Mar. 29, 1736

Robinson Edward, of Edward and Martha,	Feb. 15, 1738
“ Francis,	May 22, 1740
“ Nathan,	June 30, 1742
“ Martha,	Sept. 28, 1745
“ Elizabeth,	Apr. 29, 1748
“ Anne,	Nov. 6, 1750
“ Amey,	Feb. 6, 1853
“ Avis,	July 12, 1759
Rogers Amos, of Amos and Anne,	Nov. 1, 1767
“ John,	Dec. 22, 1770
“ Geason,	June 4, 1775
“ “ died	Dec. 11, 1777
“ Elisha,	Apr. 11, 1777
“ Anna,	Feb. 17, 1779
“ Charles Dake,	Nov. 8, 1780
“ Sally,	Nov. 17, 1785
“ Martha, of Carey and Martha,	Sept. 16, 1768
“ Clarke,	May 26, 1771
“ Benjamin,	June 6, 1773
“ Carey,	Apr. 29, 1776
Ross Anna, of Lyman and Judeth,	Feb. 5, 1810

S

Saunders, William, of Henry and Aphannah,	Feb. 9, 1774
“ Mary,	Mar. 27, 1776
“ Susannah,	Neb. 3, 1780
“ Elizabeth,	Jan. 6, 1784
“ Matilda, of Isaac and Matilda,	Feb. 7, 1811
Sheldon Phebe, of Asa and Mary,	Sept. 27, 1801
“ Renewed,	Mar. 26, 1803
“ Mary Ann,	Aug. 5, 1805
“ Phineus,	Sept. 13, 1807

"	Asa,	Feb. 13, 1810
"	Dennis,	Apr. 7, 1812
"	Gilbert Gardiner,	Oct. 17, 1814
Spicer	Joseph, of Joseph and Mary,	Mar. 9, 1797
"	Fannie,	Apr. 26, 1799
"	George Thurston,	Aug. 4, 1802
"	John,	Aug. 26, 1804
Stiles	John, of Israel and Hannah,	Mar. 5, 1736
"	Mary,	Oct. 10, 1738
"	Israel,	Apr. 13, 1740
"	Nathaniel,	July 28, 1742
"	"	died Feb. 23, 1754
"	William,	July 29, 1744
"	Hannah,	July 13, 1746
"	"	died July — 1749
"	Joshua,	July 12, 1748
"	"	died July — 1749
"	Hannah,	July 9, 1750
"	A son born and died,	Dec. 22, 1753
Stillman	Elisha, of Elisha,	Feb. 26, 1761
"	Prudence (Burdick of Elder John) his wife,	July 24, 1761
"	Prudence, of Elisha and Prudence,	Jan. 13, 1783
"	Phineus,	May 10, 1785
"	Polly,	Aug. 11, 1787
"	Elisha,	Oct. 2, 1789
"	John Burdick,	Aug. 29, 1792
"	Clarke,	Jan. 15, 1795
"	Susannah,	July 20, 1797
"	Ira,	Oct. 30, 1799
"	Thankful	Jan. 6, 1805
"	Phineus, born May 10, 1785	

Stillman	Thankful (Gardiner) his wife,	Mar. 27, 1784
"	Thankful, of Phineus and Thankful,	Oct. 27, 1811
"	George P.	Mar. 20, 1813
"	Boton,	July 2, 1814
"	Prudence M.	June 20, 1816
"	Amelia E.	May 5, 1818
"	Ransome T.	Feb. 29, 1820
"	Charles O.	Jan. 12, 1824
"	Eliza C.	Feb. 16, 1826
"	David G.	July 24, 1828
"	Maria, of David and Grace,	Aug. 21, 1803
"	Ephraim,	Jan. 8, 1806
"	Lucy,	July 19, 1808
"	Elizabeth,	Mar. 7, 1811
"	Maxson J. of Christopher C. and Mary,	Oct. 22, 1831
Stetson	Benjamin, of Thomas	July 9, 1772

T

Tanner	David, of Nathan (of William) and Mary,	
"	Nathan,	
"	Abel,	Sept. 7, 1740
"	Hannah, of John and Mary,	Sept. 19, 1752
"	Nathan,	Aug. 17, 1755
"	Mary,	Jan. 7, 1758
"	Esther,	Dec. 17, 1760
"	Ruth,	Nov. 8, 1763
"	John,	Aug. 27, 1766
"	Stephen,	Dec. 14, 1769
"	Joseph, of William and Susannah,	Feb. 5, 1756
"	Thurston,	Apr. 15, 1758
"	"	died May 5, 1767

Tanner	William, of William and Susannah,	Aug. 6, 1760
"	Susannah,	July 23, 1763
"	Sarah,	Dec. 15, 1765
"	Hannah,	Jan. 29, 1768
"	Nathan, of David,	Sept. 27, 1755
"	Mary,	May 14, 1757
"	Hannah, of Nathan and Elizabeth,	Sept. 6, 1760
"	Nathan,	Feb. 22, 1763
"	Thomas,	Sept. 14, 1767
"	Elizabeth,	Dec. 13, 1770
"	Sarah,	July 4, 1772
"	Mary,	May 12, 1775
"	Thankful, of David and Hopestill,	July 27, 1761
"	Nathan, of John and Mary,	Aug. 17, 1755
"	Mary,	Jan. 7, 1758
"	Esther,	Dec. 17, 1760
"	Hannah,	Sept. 19, 1762
"	James, of David and Hopestill,	June 30, 1767
"	William, of Abel and Phebe,	May 8, 1769
"	Elizabeth,	Feb. 6, 1771
"	Phebe,	Jan. 4, 1773
"	Mary,	Mar. 28, 1775
"	Hannah,	May 5, 1777
"	Nathan,	Mar. 15, 1779
"	Anna,	May 12, 1781
"	John,	Oct. 4, 1783
"	Phannie,	Aug. 23, 1787
"	William Brown, of William & Ruth,	Oct. 13, 1772
"	Anstis,	Apr. 19, 1776
"	Ruth,	Aug. 18, 1778
"	Susannah,	May 30, 1786
"	Francis Brown,	Apr. 14, 1793

Tanner	William, of William and Nappie,	Oct. 13, 1772
"	Anstis,	Apr. 19, 1776
"	Mary, of William and Susannah,	Aug. 6, 1770
"	Tacy,	Dec. 16, 1772
"	Esther,	May 21, 1775
"	Susannah, wife of William, died	July 26, 1776
"	Mary, of Joshua and Thankful,	Mar. 10, 1776
"	John,	Aug. 15, 1778
"	Thankful,	Dec. 20, 1780
"	Susannah,	May 2, 1783
"	Elizabeth,	Dec. 25, 1785
"	Esther,	May 10, 1788
"	Pardon,	May 23, 1791
"	Nathan, of Nathan and Susannah,	Oct. 28, 1776
"	David, of David and Hopestill,	Jan. 21, 1780
"	Betsey, of William Jr. and Hannah,	Sept. 24, 1786
"	Susey,	Jan. 2, 1788
"	Nathan Jr., of Nathan and Charlotte,	Sept. 9, 1806
Thurston	Taylor, of Gardiner and Lydia,	Aug. 29, 1787
"	Robert,	Apr. 6, 1790
"	Lucy,	July 11, 1792
"	Sarah R., of Clarke and Abbie,	June 2, 1817
"	Benjamin R.,	Mar. 31, 1819
"	Benjamin Francis, of Benjamin B.,	Nov. 7, 1829
"	George Edward,	Apr. 11, 1831
Tibbetts	Pardon, of William and Mary,	Jan. 27, 1755
"	Thankful,	Mar. 21, 1758
"	David,	Apr. 19, 1760
"	William,	May 21, 1763
Tripp	Phebe Brown, alias, of Ruth,	Dec. 29, 1791

U

Utter James Noyes, of John and Esther,	Oct. 10, 1802
“ Esther,	June 2, 1804
“ John,	Sept. 20, 1806

V

Vincent Jane, of Nicholas and Anna,	Mar. 22, 1776
“ Anna,	May 31, 1777
“ Susannah,	May 8, 1779
“ Clarke,	Apr. 28, 1781
“ Betsey,	Mar. 12, 1783
“ Nicholas,	Feb. 1, 1785
“ Temperance,	Oct. 20, 1787
“ Abigail,	Jan. 31, 1789
“ Lydia,	Jan. 2, 1792

W

Waite Paine, of Thomas and Bridget,	Dec. 12, 1745
“ Joseph,	Aug. 16, 1747
“ Susannah,	Aug. 16, 1747
“ Sarah,	Apr. — 1749
“ John,	Mar. — 1751
“ Job,	Aug. — 1753
“ Grace,	June 4, 1756
“ Thankful,	Dec. 17, 1757
Warren Elizabeth, of Moses,	Aug. 2, 1754
“ Mary,	Apr. 1, 1757
Wells Edward Jr. born Feb. 23, 1726	
“ Elizabeth (Sheffield) his wife, born	Oct. 1, 1728
“ Sarah, of Edward and Elizabeth, born	Nov. 19, or 21, 1750

Wells Catherine, of Edward and Elizabeth,	Oct 23. 1752
“ Stephen,	Apr. 4, 1754
“ Sheffield,	Dec. 13, 1755
“ “	died Nov. 11, 1759
“ Lucy,	Sept. 18, 1757
“ Cynthia,	Sept. 22, 1759
“ Phanney,	Jan. 19, 1761
“ Edward,	June 9, 1765
“ Mary, of Joshua,	Oct. 11, 1756
“ Samuel,	Feb. 6, 1758
“ Thankful,	Mar. 23, 1761
“ Joseph,	May 18, 1763
“ Elizabeth, of James,	Jan. 14, 1758
“ James,	Jan. 7, 1760
“ Robert,	Nov. 26, 1761
“ George,	Nov. 9, 1763
“ Polly,	Apr. 9, 1767
“ Hannah,	Apr. 16, 1769
“ Ruth,	Sept. 6, 1770
“ Anna,	Mar. 5, 1774
“ Elisha, of Matthew and Bridget,	Sept. 19, 1758
“ Bathsheba,	July 6, 1760
“ Elias,	Jan. 3, 1762
“ John,	Dec. 3, 1763
“ Barbara, of Peter and Elizabeth,	Jan. 17, 1760
“ Clarke, of Thomas and Sarah,	July 8, 1762
“ Joseph,	Sept. 2, 1764
“ David,	Apr. 2, 1766
“ Mary,	Dec. 2, 1768
“ Anne,	Jan. 1, 1770
“ Rhoda, of Tamson and Elizabeth,	May 14, 1768
“ Palmer,	Mar. 31, 1771

Wells	Elizabeth, of Tamson and Elizabeth,	Aug. 28, 1773
"	Thompson,	June 16, 1776
"	Mary,	Nov. 23, 1778
"	Phebe,	May 21, 1787
"	Eunice,	June 21, 1788
"	Elizabeth, of Jonathan and Amey,	Feb. 11, 1769
"	Mary,	Oct. 29, 1773
"	Gardiner, of Joshua,	Mar. 20, 1770
"	Joshua,	July 17, 1771
"	Joseph, of Samuel and Susannah,	May 7, 1783
"	Susannah,	Nov. 14, 1788
"	Samuel,	Apr. 27, 1791
"	George Potter,	Dec. 14, 1793
"	William Davis,	Apr. 8, 1797
"	Thankful,	Aug. 7, 1803
"	Bathsheba, of John and Sarah,	Apr. 19, 1789
"	Phebe, of Barker and Fannie,	Aug. 19, 1800
"	John Aldrich,	Nov. 17, 1801
"	Joseph Willard, of Joseph and Lydia,	Feb. 9, 1808
"	Daniel Babcock,	Aug. 15, 1811
"	Edward S., of Edward S. and Deborah,	Oct. 8, 1818
West	Jonathan, of Elder Thomas,	Nov. 28, 1754
"	Susannah,	June 3, 1756
"	Michael,	Dec. 15, 1759
"	Thomas,	Feb. 21, 1762
"	Francis,	Apr. 15, 1764
"	Samuel,	Oct. 6, 1766
"	Joseph,	Oct. 4, 1770
"	Amie,	Apr. 3, 1774
"	Abigail,	July 31, 1776
"	Sarah, of Francis and Mary,	June 5, 1758
"	William,	Sept. 7, 1760

White Godfrey, of Oliver,	Sept. 4, 1761
“ Susannah,	Nov. 1, 1766
“ Amelia, of Godfrey and Jane,	Jan. 14, 1786
“ Amos,	May 6, 1787
“ William,	May 20, 1788
“ Phebe,	July 28, 1789
“ Oliver,	July 22, 1792
“ Henry,	Dec. 31, 1793
“ Jane,	Jan. 23, 1796
“ Abigail Sole,	Nov. 11, 1797
“ Gideon Sole,	Apr. 21, 1799
“ Susannah Greene,	July 5, 1800
“ Walter Ellis,	Jan. 11, 1803
“ Sophia,	Oct. 1, 1804
“ Wealthian, of Job,	Oct. 3, 1759
“ Sabra,	July 11, 1761
“ Jonathan,	Mar. 3, 1764
“ Hannah, of Oliver Jr, and Cynthia,	Dec. 29, 1781
“ Clarke,	Apr. 16, 1783
Wilbur Dinah, of Christopher and Sarah,	Aug. 3, 1747
“ Deborah,	July 2, 1749
“ Mary,	May 6, 1751
“ Elizabeth,	Mar. 26, 1753
“ Sarah,	Jan. 22, 1756
“ Benjamin,	Dec. 19, 1757
“ Lydia,	May 6, 1760
“ John, of John and Mary,	Jan. 25, 1762
“ Thomas,	Oct. 25, 1765
“ Isaac, born Mar. 26, 1774	
“ Martha, his wife, born June 6, 1780	
“ Isaac, of Isaac and Martha,	Sept. 20, 1800
“ Charles,	June 6, 1803
“ Martha,	Nov. 18, 1805

Wilcox Nathan Asa Gates, of Nathan and Sophia,	Dec. 23, 1832
Wilkinson Sheffield, of Samuel and Mary,	Dec. 29, 1777
Witter Josiah, of Joseph, born Jan. 25, 1739	
“ Tacy (Reynolds of Zaccheus) his wife, born	Mar. 19, 1743
“ Weeden, of Josiah and Tacy,	Apr. 30, 1765
“ Susannah,	May 7, 1767
“ Lois,	Oct. 1, 1768
“ Hannah,	Aug. 12, 1772
“ Joseph,	Mar. 28, 1773
“ Eunice,	Oct. 31, 1775
“ Josiah,	Mar. 28, 1777
“ Sarah,	Feb. 6, 1779
“ Samuel, of John and Anne, (O. S.)	June 29, 1745
“ Sarah, of William and Martha,	Nov. 12, 1765
“ “ died	Dec. 6, 1765
“ Sarah 2nd,	Dec. 3, 1766
“ Martha,	Apr. 27, 1769
“ Elizabeth,	Aug. 4, 1771
“ Mary,	Nov. 6, 1773
“ Wealthy,	Feb. 17, 1776
“ William,	Aug. 26, 1778
“ Mary, of Samuel and Tacy,	Dec. 10, 1769
“ Huldah,	Mar. 1, 1775
“ Davis,	May 2, 1774
“ “ died	Nov. 1, 1775
“ Samuel,	Jan. 17, 1776
“ Tacy,	Feb. 14, 1779
“ John,	Mar. 31, 1781
“ Hannah,	July 27, 1784
“ Paul,	Sept. 19, 1787

Witter Anne, of Samuel and Tacy,	Nov. 9, 1779
“ Anne, of John and Meriam,	May 9, 1766
“ John,	Dec. 19, 1768
“ Holley,	July 14, 1772
“ Anne, of William and Martha,	Aug. 24, 1780
“ Joseph,	Dec. 13, 1782
“ Dorcas, of Samuel and Mary,	Apr. 11, 1797
Woodmansee Sarah Matilda, of Benjamin B. and Ruth,	Feb. 24, 1822
“ George K.	Mar. 19, 1824
“ Thankful,	July 10, 1828
Worden Lucia, of Water and Anne,	Dec. 1, 1751
“ Dorothy,	Feb. 14, 1753
“ Anna,	Feb. 14, 1755
“ Sherall Waite,	Aug. 6, 1756
“ Benjamin,	Nov. 5, 1758
“ Mary, of William and Mary,	May 20, 1766
“ Sarah,	Sept. 10, 1767
“ Anne,	Aug. 19, 1769
Wright Sabrina, of John and Sabrina,	Jan. 29, 1789
“ Francis West,	Jan. 31, 1791
“ Nancy,	Dec. 27, 1792
“ Esther,	July 3, 1794
“ Daniel, of Daniel and Patience,	May 3, 1815

In the next number of the Register will be given a very liberal installment of the Hopkinton Marriages and what is not published in this number will be found in the issue following.

MILITARY RETURNS AND MUSTER ROLLS

OF THE

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.



THE organization of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in this and other States has awakened much interest among the descendants of Revolutionary Soldiers. Many persons are seeking for such information as they can obtain relative to their ancestors service in the war for independence. The only publication at the present time in which may be found Regimental and Company Rolls is the "Spirit of '76" by Benjamin Cowell, published in 1850. The Muster Rolls which are published in this volume were mostly collected by the author from the families of officers in the Continental Army. There are to-day in private hands many of these Old Rolls which contain information now eagerly sought for. It is the desire of the publisher to perpetuate these documents by reproduction in the Register, and if any person having such papers in their possession will send copies of the same to the Editor, they will be reproduced in these pages for the benefit of our readers and those seeking such information. The Editor proposes to publish as far as possible, such as have not heretofore appeared in print. Persons interested in these matters can have queries and answers inserted in the Register, without charge,

the desire being to both receive and convey information. It is to be hoped that sufficient interest can be awakened in these matters as to make this department one of the most interesting features of the Register.

Contributed by Edward Field.

Registrar of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

A Return of the men inlisted by Lt. Henry Alexander in Colonel Christ'r Smiths Regiment, raising for Fifteen Months.

Mens Names.	Time of Inlistment.
Seth Sprague,	Dec. 19, '76
John Smith,	Jan'y 1, '77
Daniel Bragg,	Dec. 18, '76
Ishmel Harris,	Dec. 21, '76
John Robinson,	Dec. 18, '76
Joseph Fourd,	Dec. 23, '76
Isaac Kindell,	Dec. 24, '76
Daniel Cooke,	Jan'y 14, '77
Benjamin Verry,	Jan. 8, '77
Daniel Monks,	Jan. 10, '77
James Lowrey,	Dec. 23, '76
Patrick Foy,	Jan. 23, '77
William Parker,	Dec. 18, '76
Amos Thurbur,	Dec. 19, '76
Darias Thurbur,	Jan. 15, '77
Benjamin Bishop,	Jan. 15, '77
Uriah Jones,	Jan'y 3, '77
William White,	Jan. 10, '77

William Everton,	Jan. 13, '77
Edward Beatles,	do
Prince Brown,	Dec. 18, '76
Thomas Everton,	Dec. 24, '76
Thomas Baile,	Dec. 23, '76
John Bawl,	Dec. 24, '76
Samuel Smellage,	Jan'y 8, '77
John Brown,	do
Benjamin Barber,	Jan'y 14, '77
John Rogers,	Jan'y 16, '77
John Rogers, ye 2d.	Jan'y 13, '77
William Brown,	Dec. 18, '76
Richard Widrow,	Jan'y 22, '77
John Waite,	Jan'y 18, '77
Bryant Ryant,	Dec. 18, '76
William Greene,	Dec. 20, '76
Elisha Hopkins,	Dec. 18, '76
Bristol Prince,	do
Benja. Sherman,	do
Laurance Clarke,	May 31, '77
John Howard,	June 3, '77
William Wilson,	Dec. 19, '76
Coles Yatts,	do
David Smith,	do

For an account of the Bounties, Wages and Clothing received; reference will have to be had to the original return on file in the Office of the Secretary of State, in Military Returns, 1776 to 1777, page 53; see also Military Returns 1778 to 1782, page 47.

Camp Tiverton May ye 6, 1777.

To the Honorable Governor and General Assembly of the State of Rhodeisland and providence plantations in-A Merica.

a Return of what is inlisted by Philip Traffarn First Liut. under Josiah Gibbs, Capt. in Colo. Stanton's Reg't.

John Paull,	Sarg't.
Joshua Phillips,	"
Daniel Fisk,	Corporal.
Zebulon Phillips,	"
Philip Traffarn,	Fifer.
Jonathan Bushee,	private.
Abial Traffarn,	"
Oliver Simmons,	"
Peter Paull,	"
James Reed,	"
Daniel Page,	"
Sylvester Alvers,	"

Distribution of what is listed in the Standing Army.

James Peirce,	Private.
Jobe Peirce,	"
Wheeler peirce,	"
Nathan Barney,	"
Wheaton Turner,	"
Joseph thresheir,	"

Philip Traffarn, Lieut.

Cumberland, May 1st, 1777

I am Sick and on able to Attend my Duty. I have Send
you an A Count of men I have Inlisted into the fifteen months
Service, viz:

William Foster,
Gideon Dexter,
Joseph Chase,
Salsbury Freeman,
Michel Field,
Nathan Wever,
Timothy Freeman,
Thomas Freeman,
Tobe Brown,
Jonathan Peter,

I Shall A tend my Duty
as Soon as I am able
Still I Remain yours &c.

Seth Sprague, Ensign.

[Rhode Island State Papers, Military Returns, 1776 —
1777, page 35.]

To the Honourable, the General Asembly of the State
of Rhodeisland & Providence Plantations — a List of the
men Inlisted By Leut. Rufus Barton, in Capt. Churches Com-
pany, Colo. Smith's Rigt.

Israel Luther,	Sergant
Russel Handy.	Corporal
Daved Maxwell,	do

Nelson Miller,	Drummer
John Wilbor,	Fifer
Jeames Luther,	Private
Peleg Luther,	"
Jabez Pierce,	"
Daved Scudder,	"
Nathanel Wilson,	"
Elihu Bates,	"
Jabez Barney,	"
Jessee Purce,	"
Dominik Dicell,	"
Levy Wheaton,	"
Daved Edwards,	"
Reuben Woodmansee,	"
Abiel cheney,	"
William Salsbury,	"
John Innis,	"
Henry Guildersleve,	"
Constant Turner,	"
John Carmeron,	"
Ephraim Whorton,	"
Daved Daveds,	"

total 25

inlisted into the standing army 16
16

Present on duty 9

April 29, 1777.

Rufus Barton, first Lieut.

[Rhode Island State Papers, Military Returns, 1776 —
1777, page 17.]

Camp Tiverton, April ye 30th, 1777.

To the Honourable Governor and General Asemble in the
State of Rhodeisland and Providence plantations in America

A Return of what men inlisted by Elisha parker in Capt.
Gibb's Company, in Colo. Stanton's Regement.

Distribution. Sargant. Corporal. Privets.

Robert Love,	1	
John Greene,		1
Ezekeel parker,		1
Joshua Straight,		1
thomas parker,		1
Arter alswith,		1
Salvanus ames,		1
Benjamin Jackson,		1
Joseph Brown,		1
Zebulon mellett,		1
Alexander Love,		1
Alexander parker,		1

Total 12 Seven inlisted into the
Standing Army.

Elisha Parker, 2d, Lieut.

[Rhode Island State Papers, Military Returns 1776 —
1777, page 18.]

Return made to the Town Council of Providence.

September 30, 1777, of delinquents in certain companies with the names of those hired in their places.

Return made by Colo. Richmond of Delinquents in his Comy.

Names of Delinquents.		Persons hired for them.	
† viz. 1. Nicholas Tillinghast	Thomas Chaffey Rnt No. 1		
	Hired September 30, 1777.	£15	0
† 2. Henry Stirling	Clement Peckham No. 2	18	—
	Hired Oct. 2, 1777.		
† 3. Sam'l Hill	Ebenezer Hill No. 3	£19	10
	Hired Oct. 1, 1777.		
† 4. Jonathan Hanmon	Benjamin Reynold No. 4	15	0
	Hired Sept. 30, 1777.		

Return made by Capt's Russell and Keen.

viz † 1. Benjamin Aplin	Daniel Knower No. 5	15	0
	Hired Sept. 30, 1777.		
† 2. Benjamin Taylor	Benjamin Knower No. 5	15	0
	Hired Sept. 30, 1777.		
† 3. Samuel Jackson	Henry Robey No. 4	15	0
Paid † 4. Aaron Mason	Rich'd Windstanley No. 6	18	
	Hired Oct. 3, 1777.		
† 5. Moses Brown	Jonathan Brownell	19	10
	Oct. 3, 1777.		
† 6. Caleb Greene	Benjamin Keen No. 7	15	0
	Hired Oct. 1, 1777.		
† 7. Rufus Waterman	Nathan Merrill No. 8	18	0
	Hired Oct. 2, 1777.		

† 8. John Burrough	Isaac Barker	No. 9 18
	Hired Oct. 3d.	

† 9. John Smith	William Loring	No. 1 15
	Hired Sept. 30, 1777.	

Capt. Snow's Comp'ay.

† Charles Lee	Ralph Merry	R'nt No. 10 18
	Hired Oct. 1, 1777.	

Capt Lindley's Company.

† William Morris	Elihu Robinson, Jr.	No. 11 15
	Hired Oct. 2, 1777.	

£252 0 0

Col Tillinghast's Company.

William Proud	William Larsher
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The Capital City of Rhode Island has engaged the attention of a curious gentleman but as we view it he has not very clearly defined his word. The Government of Rhode Island was inaugurated at Newport in 1663 and has remained so, annually, to the present day, It looks to us this settles the question in favor of Newport. An adjournment of the Assembly to Providence, does not make that City the Capital. A strict construction of the Charter makes Newport the Capital. It is true all State Offices are in Providence, also that all the Legislatural and Executive business is done here, execept that pertaining to Election, Special Acts and such Legislative business as may happen to come up at this time. This is enough however, to entitle Newport to the honor.

COLONEL ISRAEL ANGELL'S BURIAL PLACE.

From Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner, June 12, 1891.

Editor of the Gleaner :

OU have been publishing a series of biographical sketches prepared by Noah J. Arnold of Providence, and among them has appeared that of Colonel Israel Angell. This sketch, no doubt, awakened much interest among your readers, and no doubt also with yourself, and therefore your readers will pardon this paper, rather welcome its information.

Having much interest in learning more of this man before article was printed, we had also a desire to know where he was buried, which information being given us we seized the first opportunity that has offered, and visited his grave. He is buried on the farm once owned by him, and where he was both farmer and tavern keeper. We understood that before his death he had sold the estate and moved away. That he died on a farm owned by him in Smithfield, but was brought to this place and buried.

This place is known as the Harry Greene tavern site, and since as the Williams Salisbury's place situated on the Plainfield pike, on the first four corners east of the Scituate line, and within sight of it. The Olney Angell tavern is in sight, and a short distance only to the west. A traveller stopping his horse at the four corners and looking over the meadow northeasterly will see it in plain sight. The yard should have

better care, and a better memorial should be erected here. The State could not do a more commendable act than to fence the yard and see to its future care. A man who did so much for liberty, one who was the trusted friend of Washington, one who has left such an honorable record behind him, deserves a recognition. We send this article to you, Mr. Gleaner, as you are the nearest to him of any newspaper published in the State. It is appropriate, therefore, that a paper that is doing so much as you are to preserve the local history of the State in your vicinity, should be the means of calling public attention to this matter. We close this paper by adding that every soldier buried in the State that has served in the Revolution, the War of 1812, or any other struggle in defence of American Liberty, deserves as much floral attention as that bestowed upon the deceased soldiers of the late Rebellion, and none more richly deserves such a tribute than Col. Angell and the brave souls who fought for freedom in that great struggle for liberty and the rights of man.

The stone and its inscription are as follows.

Marble -- a willow -- and urn raised.

Sacred
to the memory of
Col.
ISRAEL ANGELL,
an Officer of the Revolution,
who closed his long
and useful life
May 3, 1832, aged 91 years,
8 months and 9
days.

My years, my months, my weeks and days are fled,
And I am numbered with the mouldering dead;
Mourn not for me, my work on earth is done,
My Savior has called me to my eternal home.

Behold and see as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, so you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me.

The inscription on one of these old-fashioned dark stones which bear the common winged head and scroll work on both sides, which marks the resting place of the Colonel's first wife which stands to the right of him, reads :

Sacred to the memory of
Martha Angell,
wife of
Col. Israel Angell,
who departed this Life
March the 16th, 1793.
Aged 46 years &
20 Days.

Vain world, adieu to you,
Heaven is my native air;
I bid you all a short farewell,
Prepare yourselves to meet me there.

On the right of this grave are two more and perhaps those of the Colonel's second and third wives. * These have rude stones for markers.

On the left of the Colonel are two graves that have also rude stones for markers.

The oldest inscribed stone in this yard is that erected to the memory of Richard, son of Richard and Sarah Fenner, and bearing the date of death, July 7, 1776. Richard Fenner, Sr., and his wife Sarah are buried here and other children, and their date of death cover this period forward to the recollection of persons now living. Harry Greene's wife, Abby Ann Steere, daughter of Harding Steere, is buried here and several of her children who have inscribed stones, and if Harry Greene is buried here he has no marked stones. George Kent and wife Luriah, also Amos Whitaker and wife Bethire are buried here and have inscribed stone.

Yours Respectfully,

James N. Arnold.

* N. B. Since the above was placed in type we have learned that the two graves in this yard whom we supposed to have been those of the Colonel's second and third wives are those of two daughters, the one nearest the mother that of his eldest child, Mary who died, single, at an advanced age. We have also learned that the second wife was buried beside that of her first husband, — Wright, but where her burial place is have not as yet ascertained. The third wife was buried on the farm in Smithfield where the Colonel died, and her memorial, a dark slate with rounded top, an urn in the centre and rosettes beside it; has the following inscription :

Sacred to the Memory of
Mrs. Sarah,
3d, wife of
Col. Israel Angell.
She died Aug. 10, 1830,
aged 60 years, 3
months and
26 days.

Behold and see as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, so you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me.

The Colonel was a man of medium size, rather light complexioned, had blue eyes, a strong roman nose, and one who showed in his face a strong, firm, self-reliant character. To the last he walked as straight as an arrow. He was a very genial man, yet with a strong reserved dignity, was very fond of children. A few years before he died he experienced religion and was baptized by an Elder Reed.

We also understand that the Colonel was buried under armes.

We should be pleased to learn more of this man and to those of our readers or others who can give this information to us we shall feel very much indebted.

The Providence Colony. Did it ever occur to the Rhode Island historical student how small a portion of Rhode Island territory was settled by the Providence Colony and how much by that of Rhode Island or the Island Colony? To Newport and Portsmouth is due the settlement of the entire County of Newport and a very liberal part of Bristol Co., Mass.; the entire County of Washington, half of Kent, and half of the old Towns of Glocester and Scituate before they were divided. To Warwick is due that of itself, the Town of Coventry, the west half of Cranston and a part of Scituate. This leaves Providence the present City, the eastern half of Cranston, the Towns of North Providence and Johnston, and two thirds of old Smithfield. The fact is clear while Newport scattered Providence concentrated. The circumstances attending these movements will form the subject of a future paper to be published in the Register.

REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.

CALEB ARNOLD THE PATRIOT.

His Family of Patriots -- their pedigree --- Aunt Frances Arnold's traditional story.

By J. O. Arnold.

 traditional story has been recently verified by the records now at Chepachet, R. I., relating to this family, that now becomes a historical fact. The tradition was that Caleb Arnold, born 26th, May, 1725, died 5th, February, 1784, married Patience Brown 26th, Jan. 1745, in Rhode Island; served in the Revolutionary War, and that they had eight sons and three sons-in-law, who all served in the same war, making a dozen patriots in one family; and that the wife Patience Brown and the daughters, attended to the farms during the absence of the men and also attended the wounded and dying at the same time.

When this remarkable traditional story was first mentioned to the genealogist, J. N. Arnold, Providence, R. I., and to the President of the Historical Society, Rhode Island, it was considered "wild" and they so expressed themselves.

But patient work, and solely relying upon the records, has revealed a state of facts that has amply repaid the descendants for the interest they have taken to verify the traditions of the past.

The first step taken was to find if such a family existed in Rhode Island. Upon the examination of the census of 1774 the largest family in Rhode Island was enumerated as follows.

	Males,	Males,	Females,	Females.
	Above 16,	below 16,	above 16,	below 16.
Caled Arnold,	5	2	2	1

Caleb Arnold, the patriot, served as Deputy in 1773-8, paid State Bounties in 1778, on War Committee in 1780, in Gloucester, Rhode Island.

And that his family resided in Gloucester, R. I. A search was instituted among the records of Chepachet, R. I., and there was found recorded an instrument known as "*The Heirs Covenant*," bearing the date of Feb. 4, 1784, and recorded in the Book of Deeds, No. 11, pages 189-191, which bears testimony that the said Caleb Arnold, the Patriot, had died intestate; and here the family had, in a written instrument, agreed to divide the balance of the property among themselves equitably "as far as we can be satisfied what was his intent, to dispose of the remainder of his estate which he had not disposed of in his Will, as far as he had gone with it, &c." And after distributing among themselves according to the agreement they, with magnanimity, equity and fraternal love, allowed to the second wife, Anna Arnold, and two minor children, Joseph and Arba, their just and due proportion, and this brotherly and sisterly love has been the means of grouping this family and rescuing their deeds from oblivion. This instrument is signed by:

Anna Arnold, second wife [L. S.]
 Esek Arnold, [L. S.]
 William Arnold, [L. S.]
 Nehemiah Arnold, [L. S.]

William Colwell, [L. S.]
 Lucy (Arnold) Colwell, [L. S.]
 Jabez Arnold, [L. S.]
 Caleb Arnold, [L. S.]
 Edward Arnold, [L. S.]
 Oliver Arnold, [L. S.]
 Jonathan Brown, [L. S.]
 Achsa (Arnold) Brown, [L. S.]
 Patience (Arnold) Williams, L. S.]
 Ephraim Williams, [L. S.]

Received for record the 10th, of December, A. D., 1787,
 and Recorded by R. STONE, Town Clerk.

Here was found the names of the family grouped together with the exception of Othniel, who was wounded at the battle at Prospect Hill (now Summerville) at the battle of Bunker Hill, and died at the homestead in Gloucester, R. I., and is buried at the same place. Hence his name is not mentioned in " The Heirs Covenant," and Arba and Joseph, being minors, did not sign it.

Here was a foundation to build upon, and fortunately, in " The Spirit of '76," by B. Cowel, of Rhode Island, was found the following record :

1775.

William Arnold, Othniel Arnold, Jabez Arnold, served in Capt. Asa Kimball's Co. Col. Dan. Hitchcock's Reg't Gen. Nath'l Greene's Brigade.

Nehemiah -- Served in Massachusetts, married daughter of James Brown, of Swansea, Mass., 1777.

Ezekiel -- married Abigail Baxter, of western Massachusetts, and served in same state.

Oliver -- In Co. A, Col. Jno. Topham's Regiment, 1776. Removed to Tioga Co. N. Y., now Chenango Co. and mar-

ried Sophia Walker, by whom he had three children, and nine by the second wife, and finally lived at Olean, N. Y.

Caleb -- In Co. A, Col. Robt. Elliott's Regiment. He was also in Capt. Stephen Kimball's Co. and was promoted to Fife Major in 1778. He settled in Norwich, Chenango Co. New York.

Edward -- In Capt. Stephen Olney's Co., Rhode Island. He was also a drummer, and was the first to climb the abatis at Yorktown. He settled at Little Falls, Herkimer County, New York. Married Mercy Phetteplace.

Achsa -- Married Jonathan Brown, who served in Colonel John Topham's Regiment, Rhode Island, and marched to Quebec.

Patience -- Married Ephraim Williams, who served in Col. John Topham's Regiment, and marched to Quebec.

Lucy -- Married William Colwell. Tradition says that he also engaged in the war, but up to the present writing his war record has not been verified.

If the latter can be established the entire traditional story becomes an historical fact.

An anecdote is told of Othniel and Jabez which is well worth repeating. When Othniel and Jabez were marching to Bunker Hill, the former had a presentiment that he would be killed, and turning to Jabez said: "Jabez, if I am killed in this battle, will you marry my sweetheart Rachel Phetteplace?" Rachel's father was a near neighbor to Caleb, and their home is still pointed out by old residents. Jabez promised that he would. Othniel was wounded and returned home; and after lingering a long while under the paternal roof died, and Rachel mourned his loss. Jabez returned home, but instead of marrying Rachel, married a Mrs. Cole, who had four or five children. She died, however, when Jabez married the

sweetheart, Rachel Phetteplace, and removed to New Berlin, Chenango Co. N. Y.

Among other children was a Welcome Arnold, born May 11, 1795, died February 1891, who was a son of said marriage, a man of sound mind and memory to the last. When the writer visited him he verified the story.

With these facts established, Mr. James Oliver Arnold, of Dayton, Ohio, came to Putnam to visit other descendants and to have the grave of Caleb Arnold, the patriot, and his wife, Patience Brown, pointed out to him. Mr. James Arnold, of Putnam, also a descendant of the said Caleb, had interested himself in the matter, and could readily define the exact spot where they were buried on a farm that he had inherited from his father. The graves of Patience and Caleb had been pointed out to him by his sister Patience Darling, and by his father, David Arnold. He also made the visit to these graves more interesting by saying that he had attended the funeral of Capt. William Arnold (when he was fourteen years old.) The said William Arnold was Caleb's son, and was promoted to the position of Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain. He is better known to the old citizens as Squire William; and there are quite a number in the neighborhood who remember him as a man of great ability, and they tell of his war stories and anecdotes told to them by him when they were young. One of these was a Mr. George Nelson White, who boasted of having sat on his great-grandfather's knee. William's wife, Isceah Gorton Malavery, is buried alongside of him and Othniel beside her.

One cannot look at this spot without a feeling of reverence and thankfulness to them for the deeds they have done to establish this nation, and the hardships encountered by the mothers and daughters, Patience Brown, Isceah, Acsa, Lucy

and Patience Williams, is said to have been almost beyond endurance, and fired their husband's hearts to the conflict with unbounded enthusiasm. They were at that time a near neighbor to Gen Putnam.

In a letter, Capt. William, the Quartermaster, says; "About sunrise on the 20th, day of April, 1775, I took my gun and went over to Anan Winsor's and marched to Lexington to see what they were doing over there." The reader will observe the coolness in which he states it.

The graves of these patriots are about seven or eight miles from Putnam, on Arnold's Hill, R. I., within forty-five feet of being the highest-point in Rhode Island, and from the site of the homestead where Caleb lived, which is pointed out, and the house of William Arnold, the Quartermaster, is yet standing in good state of preservation, and has been occupied by a descendant ever since. From the front door a view into Connecticut is visible for many miles, Killingly Pond and Chestnut Hill being seen in the distance.

Caleb Arnold the patriot was a son of Joseph Arnold who died Nov. 4, 1746. He married June 20, 1716, Mercy Stafford, born 21st, Sept. 1694, daughter of Amos Stafford, of Warwick, R. I., and grand-daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Stafford, the emigrant to America, who at one time owned Rocky Point.

The said Joseph Arnold was the son of Eleazer Arnold, born June 17, 1651, in Watertown, Mass., and died August 29, 1732, on his farm in Smithfield, R. I. He married Eleanor Smith, daughter of John and Elizabeth Smith, of Providence, R. I., known as John Smith the mason, who was President of the Colony. He lived in Smithfield, a little north of the Friends Meeting House, and in 1708 deeded the land for the said Meeting House. It is, in 1891, in a good state

of preservation, and a tin-plate stove, Franklin pattern, with the date, 1774, cast thereon, is yet doing duty. This Meeting House is about two miles from Pawtucket, R. I., and known as the lower Meeting House.

The said Eleazer Arnold was the eighth child of Thomas Arnold, the emigrant ancestor to America from Wales. He was baptized 1599, died 1674, and married Phebe Parkhurst at Watertown, Mass., in 1640. He soon after joined the Colony at Providence, R. I., with Roger Williams, and became invested with about twenty thousand acres of land which he purchased from the Indians. His half-brother, William Arnold, was also a co-worker with Roger Williams. They both descended from Thomas Arnold of Chesselbourne, Wales, and was paternally descended from Ynir (Ina) King of Gwentland, Wales, the second son of Cadwalthr, the last King of the Britons, who built Abergavena and its Castle. The pedigree of this family is authenticated by history and verified by Wills and Deeds to the present time, and is a curio of the present century.

Patience Brown, the mother of the eight sons and three daughters who served their country so faithfully, was the daughter of William Brown, and lived in the neighborhood of Joseph Arnold, in Smithfield, R. I., the father of Caleb Arnold the patriot.

They were all Quakers. Gov. Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a neighbor and also a descended from the same family, his ancestor Hopkins having married Joane Arnold, daughter of Thomas Arnold, the emigrant to America. Stephen A. Douglass, or Stephen Arnold Douglass, is also a descendant of Thomas Arnold the emigrant's family, and many other eminent men; among them Dr Jonathan Arnold, the Revolutionary hero.

Caleb Arnold, the patriot, and Patience Brown, Othniel and Capt. William, the Quartermaster, and his wife Isceah, should be remembered by the A. G. Warner Post, No. 54, G. A. R., annually.

At the financial town meeting of the town of East Greenwich, held Aug. 12, 1891, a Committee was appointed consisting of the following gentlemen: Nathaniel G. Carpenter, Isaac H. Wadleigh, and Edward Stanhope under the following vote.

Voted. That a committee of three be appointed to examine into and investigate the present condition of the old records of the Town of East Greenwich, and report at our next April Town Meeting what should be done to preserve said records from utter obliteration.

As we view this matter the good people of this Town have recorded a very wise and prudent vote, for it is certainly high time that something be done to preserve these most invaluable Records and it is a matter for deep regret that these old books have been allowed to get into such a sad condition as now we find them. We sincerely trust something good will come out of this vote, and that other Towns in our State will also take action in the same direction and place their Old Records in a better condition for both reference and preservation.

The taxpayers in our Towns cannot expend money in any direction that in the end will prove so pleasing or acceptable as in this. The time has come when it can be said in truth, that it has become an imperative duty on the part of our older Towns to do this very thing not only for the better accommodation of the public at large but for their own convenience.

The most gratifying success has followed in every instance in those Towns in Massachusetts where they have placed the older records in print and there can be therefore, no solid reason given why it will not be as acceptable in Rhode Island.

BIOGRAPHICAL REMINISCENCES OF THE PAWTUXET VALLEY.

By Noah J. Arnold.

 HE famous Andrew Angell tavern was first built by Capt. Thomas Angell in 1710, one hundred and eighty one years ago. Capt Angell was born on March 25, 1672. This tavern has been famous from its first erection and opening, and more especially since the commencement of the Revolutionary War. It was the place where the town meetings were held, it being nearly in of the centre the town. It was as other country taverns were, the common place of resort, for people to meet and talk over public affairs, politics, business and whatever was going on in the state and nation. Many bargains were made in such places, so that country taverns were a sort of exchange. Many distinguished men made this tavern their stopping place, it being on the line of travel, before railroads and steamboats were known between Connecticut and New York and Providence and Boston. Among the distinguished characters who have made it their stopping place are Gen. George Washington and Gen. Lafayette. Both of these great men and many others of those days made it their stopping place. When Gen. Lafayette visited this country in 1824, he enquired for the spring of water where he and his soldiers stopped during the Revolutionary war to refresh themselves in the heat of the day. This spring is what is

called Cranberry hill, some three miles west of the Angell tavern. For sixty years this famous public house had been called the "Andrew Angell Tavern." It was destroyed by fire in 1862; no tavern was built in its stead. Andrew Angell was the father of Doctor James B. Angell, now President of Michigan University. Our fathers of those times seemed to take more pains to have taverns kept respectable than we do now. Country towns were allowed to have two in the early settlement of the country, and were obliged by law to close them at 9 o'clock in the evening; and if they trusted any one more than twenty shillings, they could not collect it by law. Andrew Angell's tavern was one of the most famous places in the state for country balls and sleighing parties to resort to for a pleasant time. Andrew Angell stood very high in town, and all through that region. He was so true to all his engagements, that it became a proverb, "as honest as Andrew Angell." He was a man of great patience, and was very affectionate in his family. Everything moved along harmoniously. He had six children, and they are all alive. His widow is still alive, now living with a daughter in Geneva, N. Y., aged 84 years, retaining all her faculties. Dr. James B. Angell is a son of Andrew Angell, and was born in the famous tavern house, Jan. 7, 1829. He prepared for college at the University Grammar School and entered Brown University at the commencement of 1845, when he was but 16 years old; and graduated with high honor in the class of 1849. Soon after he went to Europe and studied there. Returned home in 1853, and was appointed professor of modern languages and polite literature in Brown University. He married in 1855, a daughter of Professor Caswell, and afterwards President of Brown University. He became Editor of the Providence Journal in 1860, a position he ably filled to the

satisfaction of the proprietors and the public. He retired from the Editorship in 1866, and was chosen President of Vermont University at Burlington. This position he filled to the entire satisfaction of the students and the faculty. In 1871, he was chosen President of Michigan University, in which capacity he still continues to the satisfaction of all parties interested in that University. He was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to China, and served in that capacity two years and negotiated a treaty which has proved advantageous to both countries. President Angell has displayed marked ability in whatever position he has filled, whether as Professor or President of a College, or as Editor of a popular journal, or as a Minister Plenipotentiary to a Foreign Court. To fill with credit and honor all these responsible places, shows a man of great attainments and of more than ordinary ability. He has three children, viz: Alexis Caswell, a promising lawyer of Detroit, Michigan; Lois Thompson Angell, who married Professor McLaughlin, a Professor in Michigan University, and James Rowland Angell, who has just graduated from that young but celebrated University. I am informed that in all departments connected with it, there are near three thousand students.

ALPHEUS F. ANGELL was born in Johnston Dec. 13, 1828. What education he has obtained in attending the common district school, and close application to books. He read Law in the offices of several lawyers in Providence, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court told him he could be admitted to the Bar any time he had the mind to apply; but he has never applied for admission. He has been elected a member of the Town Council of Johnston, and has represented the Town in the General Assembly of the State. He was a member of the Democratic National Convention that nominated

Samuel J. Tilden for President in 1876. He has settled a great many estates, and managed a great many cases before Justice and Probate Courts. He is now, and has been a real estate agent for more than twenty five years. He now resides in Providence. His office at 1363 Broad street. He is one of the celebrated Angell family of Scituate. The house in which he was born is still standing in good repair, and has been in the family for four generations.

COLONEL ISRAEL ANGELL was born in North Providence, August 24, 1740; died May 4, 1832, almost 92 years old. By attending district school, and having instruction from his mother, who was a school teacher before her marriage, and close application to his studies, he acquired an excellent education. He had not only a good business education, but in his mature manhood he was an amateur astronomer of no small acquirements, and very much of a gentleman in his social relations, which made him a desirable companion whose society was much sought. When the war of the Revolution broke out, he marched to Boston after the battle of Lexington as Captain in one of the companies in Col. Hitchcock's regiment of Rhode Island troops. He was the same year, 1775, appointed Major of the 2d, Regiment, and in 1776 he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel and in 1777 as Colonel. He was with Gen Washington during the siege of Boston. When the Rhode Island Regiments left the State to go to Boston, they were the best equipped and provided for of any troops in Washington's army. This information was obtained from Rev. William Emerson, of Concord, Mass., then a Chaplain in the army, who saw them at Cambridge. But in August 1777, Col. Angell wrote to the Governor of Rhode Island "that not one-half of his Regiment were fit for duty. Many of them are bare-foot." But in the battle of Brandy-

wine, a month after, the Regiment behaved gallantly. At the battle of Monmouth on the 28th of June, 1778, both armies suffered terribly from the effects of the heat. Many soldiers in both armies died from its effects. Many of them lay down by a brook to drink who were dying of thirst. Some of them never rose again. Others died before they could get their mouths to the water, while others died by drinking too freely. Gen. Washington rode among them and told them not to drink any water until they had first drank some spirits. On the 23d, of June, 1780, in Springfield, New Jersey, he was under Major General Nathaniel Greene, he, with his Regiment, then consisting of only 170 men, defended a bridge against a force of 1500 men for forty minutes, while Gen. Washington was changing his position, and lost forty men killed, wounded and missing. This is certainly a gallant and brilliant affair. The British were near nine to one against him. Gen. Washington, in commending him for this brave and gallant defence said; "The gallant heroism of Col. Angell's Regiment on the 23d, of June, at Springfield, reflects the highest honor upon the officers and men. They disputed an important pass with so obstinate a bravery that they lost upwards of forty killed, wounded and missing - nearly a fourth of their number, before they gave ground to a vastly superior force." This great compliment is from Gen. Washington. This Regiment when it left Rhode Island, contained 600 men. After this affair, it had but 130 left. Such is the destructive effects of war. Col. Angell remained in command of this Regiment during the war. I believe it was the Regiment that Gen. Washington called "his Rhode Island Regiment." Col. Angell with his Regiment was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. Col. Angell received two gold medals during the war, in testimony of his gallantry and bravery; one from Gen. Washing-

ton and one from Gen. Lafayette. He was a beautiful penman. It was said that the muster roll of Col. Israel Angell's Regiment was the finest peice of penmanship in the archives at Washington. Hon. Anson Burlingame was a great-grandson of Col. Angell, and in 1840 gathered the materials to write the life of Col. Angell, but died before he commenced it. Col. Angell received a pension of six hundred dollars. He was married three times. By his first wife he had eleven children; by his second wife he had six, making seventeen in all. His third wife had none; she died when he was nearly ninety years old. He was about taking the fourth wife when he died, nearly ninety two years old. He was buried on his farm in Johnston.

JOB AND JOSEPH ANGELL were twin brothers born in Scituate, January, 19, 1745. Job commanded a Company of Militia during the Revolutionary War, but never left the State. Joseph went into the Continental Army as a private soldier and served as such during the War, and was with Washington in most of his great battles refusing a commission when one was offered him. He seemed to fight for his Country through pure patriotism and love of country. The revolutionary period seemed to be an age of patriotism and self sacrificing for pure love of Country and Liberty. He was in the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, when both armies suffered so from the excessive heat. He always kept some spirits in his canteen and drank from it before he drank water from the brook when he was so heated, therefore he was not hurt by drinkiug water from the brook, while many lost their life by doing so.

HON. NELSON W. ALDRICH was born in Foster, Nov. 6, 1841. He received an academical education, then went as clerk for Waldron & Wightman; but soon became a member of the firm. They are wholesale grocers doing a large business. He was elected a member of the city common council, and from 1871 to 1873 was President of that body. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State in 1875. He was chosen Speaker of the House in 1876. He was elected a Representative to the 46th, Congress in 1879. On the death of Gen. Burnside, he was elected by the State Legislature to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States on the 5th, of December 1881. He was re-elected on June 8, 1886. He has become one of the most influential members of the United States Senate, said to be one best informed members of that body on the tariff question. He has been an influential member of every Legislative body with which he has been connected. This of itself shows him to be a man of more than ordinary abilities.

JAMES ALDRICH was born in Smithfield, November 18, 1747. He moved to Scituate in 1775, at the time the Revolutionary war commenced, and took an active part in that struggle for independence. After the adoption of our National Constitution, and the people formed themselves into political parties, he became a Jeffersonian Democrat, then called the Republican Party. The opposite Party was called the Federal Party. Mr. Aldrich represented Scituate nineteen years in the General Assembly of the State. He had three sons and six daughters, and forty grand-children Charles Harris is a grand-son of his; Dr James B. Angell, President of Michigan University is a great grand-son of his; Mrs. William A. Pirce and Mrs. Olive Beane of Johnston, are his

great grand-daughters; Dr. Charles Fisher of Providence, is his great grand-son. Mr. Aldrich was an intimate friend of Gov. Arthur Fenner. He used to visit Mr Aldrich every year, and go on a gunning excursion. Mr. Aldrich had great political and social influence in his day. He has a large posterity scattered over the country. He died December 30, 1821, aged 74 years.

HON. ELI AYLESWORTH was born in the town of Foster, June 6, 1802, in an unclapboarded house of two unfinished rooms, with two windows, no cellar, and chimney of stones and clay. A married uncle and aunt, his father's sister and his mother's brother, lived in the same house. The father possessed a small peice of land, enough to make him and his oldest son voters under the Old Charter, by which the State was then governed. Only by unremitting toil and constant frugality was he able to meet the wants of a family which finally numbered twelve children. The boy Eli did not enjoy the advantage of schools until he was nine years of age. They were then few and from one to four miles away. He went to school one summer, and afterwards for three or four months in the winter. What other education he ever obtained was gained in practical life. When ten years old he earned his first money, except perhaps a few cents occasionally for an odd job. He found employment for the month of July in a hay field, and in payment received four silver dollars. In the autumn following he found a job of digging potatoes, his compensation being every tenth bushel. His share, sixteen bushels, he sold for two dollars. These six dollars he handed to his mother, requesting her to keep them for him, playfully adding, "I always intend to have money." He has them still, and frequently boasts of his promise to his mother. Has kept this money seventy eight years! Is

there another instance like it? He tells of another promise made him. She was a Godly woman and a member of the christian denomination. When he was leaving home she lovingly and faithfully sought to arm him against falsehood, profanity and other prevalent vices. Under the examples around him he fell a few times into the use of profane language, but on his next visit home he frankly confessed it all to her, promising that it should be the end of it. "My son," said she, "I rely upon your word." This promise has been kept for seventy seven years. After the age of eleven years Eli never lived at home. He was hired at farm work in the summer, giving the proceeds to his father to aid in the maintenance of the family. Three years bare-footed and coarsely clad he worked eight months in one place, and in winter went to school, doing chores for his board and paying his own tuition bills. Rising at midnight to chop wood, as he sometimes did, that he might get to school, was no easy way to get an education. When seventeen he was allowed to reserve one half of his wages, and out of the summer's earnings he clothed himself and loaned ten dollars to his grand-father. The note then given was repeatedly renewed, and after the death of the maker in 1843, he received twelve and a half cents on a dollar. "I felt paid," he says, "I took care of him." The love and sympathy shown the struggling boy were repaid in the care of the aged pair by the prosperous man. He also took care of his father and mother when sickness and age came upon them, and aided in the support of the younger children. At eighteen years of age he obtained a clerkship in a store for a year, retaining his entire wages, when another was obtained in a store where jels of weaving by hand were given out to the people of the vicinity. At twenty years of age he married Martha Tennett, a lady of

admirable character and a member of the Christian denomination. He had a capital of one hundred and forty nine dollars. He purchased a building and with the help of the neighbors, moved it to the desired location, where it was leterally "placed upon a rock." When completed, it had cost one hundred and eight dollars, to be paid in "goods." He purchased his goods in Providence on credit. After this when he went to Providence to purchase goods he would sometimes start from home at two o'clock in the morning, his wife attending the store in his absence. She sometimes carried the cradle into the store that she might more readily serve as clerk. For eleven years he kept a supply of liquors with his groceries and dry-goods; but he saw so much of evils fo intemperance that he gave up the liquor part of his business, and kept a temperance store, and has remained a strong temperance man ever since. He had become one of the substantial men of the town, doing some farming, and buying and selling real estate. He was made a Justice of the Peace, and a Deputy Sheriff. He held other Town Offices. In 1838 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Providence. His associates on the Bench were Burgess, Daniels, Potter and Armstrong. Previous to his being appointed a Judge, after he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, in the Gibbs murder trial in Kent County, he arrested Mrs. Leech and delivered her to the authorities in Kent County. Chief Justice Eddy of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, deputized Mr. Aylesworth to act as Sheriff in this case in any part of the State. In 1837 he lost by death his excellent wife, who left him with nine children. Three years after this melancholy event, he married Maria Fairman, an excellent woman and a member of the Baptist Church. In 1841 he moved to North Foster and settled on

a farm. He purchased three lines of stages running between Providence and Danielsonville and removed to the latter place. After six months he removed again to Brooklyn, just across the river. At that time there was but one church in Danielsonville, that was the Congregationalist. A Methodist minister came into the village and commenced holding meetings in a hall, the result was two hundred professed conversions. The hall was not large enough, and Mr. Aylesworth got four other men to join him, and bought a lot and built a nice and convenient meeting house, and a Methodist Church was formed. Judge Aylesworth, though not a member, was made one of the Trustees. In July 1842, he lost his second wife by consumption and he remained fourteen months in lonely widowhood. He then married Eliza S. Angell, of Scituate, R. I., a lady of beautiful character and well fitted for her new position. She has long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and still lives to bless his home. In 1850 he removed to Providence, R. I. His well known business ability soon brought him to notice among business men. He was made a director in the Atlantic Bank, and was a director in the Jackson Bank and President of it one year. In 1854 he became a member of the board of directors of the Mechanics Savings Bank, and of the loaning committee, and for twenty years its Vice President. In 1856 he was elected President of the Westminster Bank. which position he still holds, 1891. At that time the par value of the stock was \$50, but was worth only \$40 per share. It is now worth \$65. The capital has increased from \$109,000 to \$200,000, and it has a surplus of \$65,000. During the thirty years Judge Aylesworth has been connected with institutions, he has never borrowed a dollar from any of them. In the war of the Rebellion Judge Aylesworth took a strong position in favor of

President Lincoln's government policy. He was elected a Representative from the City of Providence to the General Assembly in 1853 and 1854; then again in 1866 and 1867. While a member of the House of Representatives he was chosen chairman of the committee to enlarge the State House, a job he completed with dispatch and economy, to the satisfaction of the authorities, and people of the State. In politics Judge Aylesworth was early in manhood, what was then termed a National Republican, and the first vote he cast was for John Quincy Adams in 1828. When the same party with many additions from the Jackson or Democratic party, formed and assumed the name of "Whig Party," he went with them, and when that party merged into the Republican party he went with them and still adheres to that party. As we have repeated, he is now eighty eight years old, and his business abilities does not seemed impaired. He has been the father of thirteen children. Of them six are now living. He has twenty four grand-children, twenty great grand-children, making fifty of his descendants now living. He is reputed to be worth half a million dollars. If he is worth half that sum, he must be possessed of remarkable business ability, to begin with nothing and acquire so much. In this remarkable long life of eighty eight years, Judge Aylesworth has never drank ardent spirits, except as a medicine. Never used tobacco in any form. Never was in a house of ill-fame. Never used profane language (except in the instance named.) Never gambled or associated with those who did. Does not know one card from another or any gambling instrument. This is a bright and noble record, one that any gentleman or lady might be thankful for and proud to make, and one that every professor of religion of the Lord Jesus Christ should strive to attain, and not be satisfied until they had.

DR. OWEN BATTEY was born in Scituate, March 13, 1773. He died in South Scituate, July 24, 1862, aged 89 years, 4 months, 11 days. When young he was in feeble health; his physician recommended a sea voyage, for he seemed to be a candidate for consumption. He sailed for Maderia and returned nearly a well man. After his return from Maderia he studied with Dr. Anthony the usual period for those times, and commenced to practice as a physician. At the age of 26 he married Ruth Owen of the village of Chepachet, the daughter of Lieut. Gov. Owen. He practiced medicine to some extent until he was about 70 years of age, but he gave up the general practice of medicine many years before. He settled on the old Battey Homestead Farm, nearly a mile north-west of the Providence and Norwich Turnpike; or from his tavern stand on that pike. There was no regular road to the house, but a common cartpath to it. Two gates had to be opened on the way there. It is a large two story house, but in quite a pleasant place and quite prospective. A large farm is connected with it. Dr. Battey was appointed a Deputy Sheriff, an office he held for many years. This he did in connection with his farming which he carried on quite extensively. He was a director in the Exchange Bank at Greenville in the town of Smithfield, for some thirty or forty years, and President of it for fifteen years. He was post-master in South Scituate for thirty years, through all party changes. He held many Town Offices during this time. Dr. Battey was the son of Joshua Battey. His grandfather on his mother's side was Oliver Arnold. His great grandfather was Owen Arnold, a British Officer, who came to this country and engaged in the French war. He died July 24, 1762, just one hundred years before his great grand-son, Dr. Owen Battey died. Dr. Battey possessed some sterling good qualities. He

possessed a sound discriminating judgment, excellent common sense, keen wit and a fund of humor, ever ready on proper occasions, which made him an agreeable companion. Those who knew him best and longest, best appreciate him. His good wife died in 1837, twenty five years before him. He left two sons and five daughters. These are now all dead but two of the daughters. Clarinda P. Battey is the only one left of this large family at the homestead, where Dr. Battey moved to in 1828. This house he built on the Providence and Norwich turnpike, where the family have lived since 1828, and where the South Scituate Post-office is kept. The Battey family burial-ground is near the farm house, in a retired spot. The following is the epitaph on his wife's grave-stone.

"The deceased possessed in an eminent degree those ennobling qualities which adorn and dignify the human character. Of a disposition frank, candid, sincere, she won the esteem and conciliated the affections of all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Enthusiastic in her attachments to those she loved, her friendship knew no bounds. She faithfully discharged the various duties of wife, mother, sister and friend."

ASA BOWEN was a prosperous farmer living about a mile south of Coventry Centre. He kept a country tavern in connection with his farming. When Gen. George Washington marched from Boston to New York in 1776, the division of the army which he commanded went over Bowen's Hill in Coventry, and Washington made his headquarters at Asa Bowen's uncle's tavern, where he was living, being a young man seventeen or eighteen years of age, and was close to Gen. Washington a number of times, and his looks and stately appearance was vividly impressed on his memory. In the

last war with Great Britain, Gov. Jones ordered out the Ninth Regiment, then commanded by Col. Jeremiah McGregor, and was encamped three days at Asa Bowen's tavern. It was then dismissed, with orders to be ready when called for at a minutes notice.

JAMES BOWEN was born in Coventry. He owned a farm on Bowen's Hill. He represented Coventry in the General Assembly of the State three or four sessions under the Charter Government. Dutee J. Pearce, then a Representative in Congress, said of the letters he received from his constituents none were better written than those he received from James Bowen.

COL. JOSEPH BOWEN was what was considered at that time a rich man on Bowen's Hill in Coventry, among what was then called the aristocratic part of the town. The land being productive, the inhabitants of this section soon acquired some wealth. Col. Bowen rose in the militia to be Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, a position in those times not easily obtained. He might have been a Brigadier General had he chose to continue in the service. He was married but had no children. He brought up Joseph Dorrance, a nephew of his, a bright, intelligent young man, who left Mr. Bowen at the age of 23 or 24 years, went to Dover, in Delaware, where he engaged in some merchantile business, but died in a few years. Col. Bowen lived to be about seventy years old.

NATHAN BOWEN was a prosperous farmer on Bowen's Hill, and was considered one of the first citizens in town. He had two wives. By his first wife he had three sons and three daughters. The sons were Tully, Edwin and Isaac. By his second wife he had three children, Samuel, Ann Elizabeth

and Nathan. Tully Bowen became one of the first manufacturers and merchants of Providence. He was a large owner in the Manville Company, a large owner in the Coventry Company, likewise in the Central Company, in the town of Plainfield, Conn., and he owned the Chace Mill in Washington village, Coventry. His foresight and sagacity in business matters was so great that he seldom made mistakes. He represented the City of Providence in the General Assembly two or three years, to the satisfaction of his constituents. He had no desire to travel in Europe, and said "that the great wonders there which so attracted the attention and curiosity of travellers were nothing to him, and that even St. Peter's of Rome would not excite his wonder as the great Coventry factory did when he was a boy." He was a Unitarian in his religious sentiments and kept well read up in the popular theology of the times. He died in 1869, much lamented by the state and the citizens of Providence, leaving a wife and four children, one son and three daughters. One of the daughters has since died. His property was estimated before his death at nearly two million dollars.

EDWIN BOWEN, brother of Tully, went into the manufacturing business in company with Joseph James in Washington village, Coventry, acquired a comfortable property and sold out to Mr. James. He never had any children, and at his death, which occurred a few years ago, he left his property to his wife.

There were three other brothers, Isaac, Samuel and Nathan. Samuel Bowen has resided in Washington village, Coventry, for about fifty years, is a church member, and is highly respected.

HON. JOHN BRAYTON was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas one year for Providence County; a Justice of the Peace many years. He represented the Town of Foster in the General Assembly a few terms and was an active and influential member. He was Colonel of the 13th, Regiment of Rhode Island Militia and was a very energetic and efficient officer. He was all through his life an active and influential politician. He was often called upon to write deeds and wills and other business papers - work which he performed very neatly and correctly.

BURTON BRIGGS. There was a soldier of the Revolutionary army living in West Greenwich some sixty-five years ago by the name of Burton Briggs. He was known all through Kent County, and in Cranston, Johnston and Providence. At this time he was a pedlar of books and ballads. He was a curious specimen of humanity and one that everybody seemed to know and would talk with him. Sometimes the Providence papers would announce his arrival in town. At one time the New York papers announced the arrival of some distinguished man. A day or two after Briggs arrived in Providence, one of the leading papers announced his arrival as follows:

"Arrived here, Burton Briggs, once a soldier of the Revolution, now a pedlar of books and ballads. We will learn the New York papers that we can have distinguished arrival, as well as they."

He appeared in Providence with a six-legged calf. He took this freak of nature up to the college, and was exhibiting it to the students when Asa Messer was President. The students were all out viewing the calf and making funny remarks about it. Briggs took it all as a compliment. They were having glorious fun over it when it was time they were attending to their duties in college. Mr. Messer at length made his ap-

pearance and thus addressed him: " Mr. Briggs, I would rather you would take your calf away." Briggs replied: " Mr. Messer, we can't always have our drothers."

HON. GEORGE T. BROWN was born in West Greenwich, June 29, 1848. He worked on the farm summers and attended the district school winters when a boy, and laid in them the foundation of future attainments. He prepared for college at East Greenwich Academy, and finished that preparation in the high school of the city of Newport. He entered Brown University in 1869, and graduated in 1873. He studied law with B. N. & S. S. Lapham one year, and then went to the law school at Albany, N. Y., and graduated from that institution in May 1875. He was admitted to the Bar that fall. He was elected a Representative to the General Assembly from West Greenwich in 1877 for one year. He became a resident of Providence in 1879. He was elected a Representative to the General Assembly from Providence in 1887 and a Senator from Providence in 1889. He was re-elected in 1890. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that met at St. Louis that re-nominated Hon. Grover Cleveland for President in 1888. Mr. Brown is full ordinary size, and presents a fine physique, and is a very young looking man, although he is nearly forty-three years of age. He is earning a good reputation as a lawyer.

DR. CHRISTOPHER CARPENTER was a brother of Dr. Thomas O. H. Carpenter, Jr., having the same advantages of his brother. He located himself in Clayville, in Scituate, had a large practice and was regarded as a good physician.

DR. CYRIL CARPENTER was a resident of the Town of Foster, but had an extensive practice extending into Scituate, Coventry and other Towns. He was quite a distinguished physician in his day and ranked among the first-class of his profession. He had many students to study with him; among them was his own son, Dr. Thomas O. H. Carpenter, who became distinguished.

DR. THOMAS O. H. CARPENTER died July 21, 1839, aged 62 years. He was a noted physician in Coventry, Foster and Scituate. He was regarded as one of the able physicians of Rhode Island and in some of the Towns in the eastern section of Connecticut. Many young men have studied medicine with him. Some of them became eminent. Among them was his son, Dr. Thomas O. H. Carpenter, Jr., Dr. Carpenter is buried on the high lands, half a mile north-west of Mt. Vernon, in Foster, by the side of his second wife, near where the great chestnut stood, a tree celebrated in Rhode Island history. It is a beautiful spot on elevated land, overlooking a great space of country, west, north-west and south-west. He selected this spot and yarded it in before he died. It is a neat and strongly-built yard, unlike any one I ever saw. It consists of four handsome slab stones, two of them perhaps twelve feet long, the other two about ten feet long and all of them as much as four feet wide, and perhaps four or five inches thick. They fit well and are held firmly together by strong wrought iron knees bolted through each stone. He had these slab trap stones brought from a ledge in the Town of Killingly, Conn. Here Dr. Carpenter and his second wife rest in peace, to repose until the resurrection morn.

DR. THOMAS O. H. CARPENTER, JR., was one of the celebrated physicians of his day. He stood higher as a physician than his father, who ranked very high. He received his medical education at Yale College, New Haven. He married a Miss. Williams of Johnston, by whom he had two children, one son and one daughter. The son died in the war of the Great Rebellion. Dr. Carpenter died in Providence at his daughters. The practice of medicine and surgery was a science he seemed well fitted to practice. Another of his brother physicians said of him, "He was one of natures noblemen." He resided in Foster, but had an extensive practice in Scituate, Foster and Coventry, clear into eastern Connecticut. Had he pursued a different course from what he did, attending strictly to his profession, he would have gone to his grave with as great a name as Dr. Laprelet Miller or Dr. Usher Parsons. He died in Providence.

DR. JOSEPH CARY settled as a physician in Washington village, Coventry, some time in the fore part of the present century, when the village contained some four hundred inhabitants, when Hines & Arnold carried on the business of making machinery for manufacturing cotton cloths on a large scale for those times, employing from sixty to ninety men, which gave that village a lively appearance, making it probably one of the liveliest and most enterprising yillages in the State. Dr. Cary was the only physician in the village or in that vicinity. He seemed to have been a popular physician, and one well educated for those times. Col. Peleg Wilbur was intimate with him, and they talked very freely together. The doctor told him this story. The doctor had a lady patient who was very hysterical. Several times in the course of a year she would imagine that she was going to die, and some one would have to run for Dr. Cary, even if it was mid-

night. The doctor would always go post haste. He would take her pulse, put his hand upon her forehead and say to her, "I can relieve you, I know just what is the matter with you." He would then go into her closet, take some of her brownbread and make some small pills, gave her two or three of them, stroke her forehead and in a few minutes she would drop into a sound sleep, and the doctor would return to his home. He would hear no more from her until she had another attack some weeks after, when he would go through the same operation, and always with success. He would cure his patient every time. This shows the effect of the imagination. Dr. Cary was something of a politician, but I have forgotten whether he was a Federal or a Republican. The Republican Party was the Jeffersonian or Democratic Party. It was very fashionable then as now to go to Newport at the inauguration of the Governor, called "the election." The fourth election of William Jones, the Federal Governor, in 1815, Dr. Cary went to Newport to witness the ceremonies. That year the weather was very warm during the entire week, and Dr. Cary drank very freely of ice water. He came home sick, and died soon after of cholera morbus, May 7, 1815, aged 41 years and 9 months; but he was remembered and highly spoken of for years afterwards. He lies buried near what is known as the Hines burying ground, on a gentle hill, in the south part of Washington village, in full view of that village, with not a relative near him. He lies there solitary and alone, with the small brush and wild grass waving over his grave; but the arch-angel's trump will wake him there as soon as though he lay in one of our most splendid and fashionable cemeteries.

[*Furnished by Jeremiah S. McGregor.*]

SAMUEL GIBBS. Sixty years ago, (1831) Samuel Gibbs was one of the leading men of Coventry. He was born in that town in 1777. His father was a thrifty farmer, a man of remarkably sound judgment and common sense and a public spirited man abounding in hospitality. Samuel Gibbs' education was based first on the soil in the habits of a large and well-conducted farm. He had special taste for driving cattle hogs and mules from the then far west to Rhode Island. United with the promptings of a vigorous and energetic physical nature and love of enterprise which led him to desire this profession, he followed that business for many years. In 1812 our coast was blockaded by the British Navy, ingress or egress to the ports of Boston and New York was rendered very dangerous, consequently all of the freight and passengers were transported by land routes. We see Samuel Gibbs with his ox team on the road between Boston and New York for two long years. Again we see him Colonel of a Regiment, clothed in his regimental dress. For many years he was Justice of the Peace; he was President of the Town Council of Coventry for a long time; he was High Sheriff of the County of Kent for a number of years. For a long time he was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was there surrounded by the most noted lawyers in the State, viz: Samuel Y. Atwell, Joseph L. Tillinghast, Albert C. Greene, Wilkins Updike, and many other noted men. Judge Gibbs died in 1868, aged 86 years. His last utterances were for the Union; his last aspiration was for his Country; he has driven his drove; he has arrested his last prisoner; he has charged his last jury. Coventry is not unmindful of his renown, or ungrateful for his services. Upon the old homestead Judge Gibbs, with his

father, mother, wife, brothers and sisters sleeps his last sleep. Stephen Waterman was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas at the same time, and Judge Hale was Chief Justice. Judge Gibbs died on the farm where he was born, and my father died where he was born. These farms joined each other. They lived within one hundred yards of each other for almost a century, and was never known to quarrel.

MAJOR GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE was born in Warwick, R. I., May 27, 1742. This makes him ten years younger than our great Washington. His father was a Quaker preacher, and young Nathaniel was instructed in the principles of peace and universal brotherhood, and to have seen him in his Quaker garb in a Quaker Meeting no one would have selected him as one who would make a Major General. His father owned a forge and young Nathaniel worked in it. Like other boys he engaged in athletic sports, such as wrestling, leaping, throwing the bar and such amusements. None performed better, or enjoyed more than he did. He was very fond of dancing, but this the Society of Friends could not allow, and his father strictly forbid this on pain of punishment if he disobeyed orders. For a Quaker preacher to have a son who would be off nights dancing, was a scandal that could not be allowed. Nathaniel pretended to obey, but when his father was asleep he would drop gently from his chamber window and go quietly to the scene of mirth, but his stern father got wind of it somehow. One night there was to be a large ball in the neighborhood, and he kept watch. Finding late in the evening that his son was gone, the old gentleman locked the door of his house, and with horsewhip in hand began to pace backwards and forwards under the window from which young Nathaniel made his escape. Young

Greene returned before daylight, and saw through the gloom his father pacing to and fro, and he knew what to expect, so he put some shingles under his coat, and went and took the castigation. I have heard another version of this story; that he folded a leather apron four double and put it under his clothing, and his father asked him what he had under his coat. He replied, "A leather apron four double." "What did you do that for?" "You told me to prepare for a flogging, and I have to the best of my ability." His father was so pleased with the ingenuity of young Nathaniel that he let him go without whipping. Which one of these stories is correct I do not pretend to decide, but young Greene soon became enamored with books, and whether in the field or at the forge was ever found with a book at his side. He took Euclid by himself, and mastered its difficult problems without assistance. While his iron was heating, he would with his soiled hands turn over its pages with delight. This aided him to enlarge and strengthen his mind. All the pocket money he could get was laid out in purchasing books. In this way he formed the basis of a powerful character. Abstemious, eating but two meals a day, he devoted his leisure to the cultivation of his mind, and before he was twenty years old had a library of two hundred and fifty volumes. In 1770 he was elected to the General Assembly of the State from the Town of Coventry where his father had moved some years previous at the time he had erected a forge on the south-west branch of the Pawtuxet river, in the eastern part of the Town. He was the means of establishing the first public school in Coventry. In July 1774, he married Catharine Littlefield, of Block Island. He was soon convinced that the battle-field would decide the controversy, between the Colonies and Great Britain, so he cast aside the Quaker, resolved to draw his sword for freedom. He

immediately went to studying military science, and went through every book relating to it he could obtain. The Society of Friends called him to account, but they could not change him, so they turned him out of meeting. His Quaker garb was thrown aside, and with his musket joined the Kentish Guards. Nicholas Greene, of Coventry, was a boy some fifteen years old and, lived in Greenwich when the Kentish Guard Company was formed, and he and all the boys in that village and vicinity were present when this company turned out to drill. He said that the company hired an Englishman who had been a sergeant in the English army to drill them, and teach them military tactics. The Company being inexperienced in military tactics and evolutions, would make some mistakes in executing his orders. At such times he would use the more coarse part of the King's English very freely, but the company was very anxious to learn and bore this rough scolding cheerfully. He must have been a good teacher for this company proved a nursery of officers. There was one Major General, one Brigadier General, two Colonels, one Major, one Captain and several Lieutenants and non-commissioned officers came out of it.

The next year, 1775, the battle of Lexington took place, and the rattling of arms was heard the length and breadth of our land. The Rhode Island Legislature voted to raise a force of three Regiments, containing sixteen hundred men, and appointed Nathaniel Greene, Brigadier General, to command them. The Second and Third Regiments reached Boston the 28th, of May; the First Regiment June 8th. His Brigade was under fire part of the day during the battle of Bunker Hill. Rev. William Emerson, of Concord, Mass., a Chaplain in the army, said; "The Rhode Island Regiments were the best equipped the best provided for and the best

drilled of any troops before Boston." An intimacy commenced between him and Gen. Washington as soon as Washington took command of the army. He soon after sent General Greene to Long Island with his Brigade. Gen. Greene seems to have studied more deeply into the general question between the mother country and our own than most men at that time. He wrote to a member of Congress as follows: "Permit me to recommend from the sincerity of my heart, at all times ready to bleed in my country's cause, a declaration of independence, and call upon the world and the great God who governs it to witness the necessity, propriety and rectitude thereof."

These are the sentiments that Jefferson engrafted in the Declaration of Independence. At the critical moment, when his services were most needed on Long Island, at the battle of Flat Bush, he was sick with a fever, and heard the roar of artillery while he was on his back. This must have been distressing. On hearing the first cannon, he, half rising from his feverish couch exclaimed, "Gracious God, to be confined at such a time! Cannon after cannon shook the bed where he lay. He inquired eagerly how the battle was going? At last, being told that his favorite regiment, that of Smallwood was badly handled, he burst into tears. He was promoted at this time to be a Major General. As soon as he could sit on his horse he took the field and was present at the battles of Harlem Heights and White Plains. He was with Washington in the memorable retreat through the Jerseys, and in his brilliant movement on Trenton commanded the Division that was with Washington in that battle. Was in the battle of Princeton and led his troops to the charge with fury. In the battle of Brandywine he covered the retreat of Washington's army. He and Count Pulaski made a terrific charge on the

advancing columns on the British army with great slaughter; and covered the retreat of the American army. He marched his men four miles in forty nine minutes, met the fugitives of the army in full retreat, opened his columns to let them pass through, then closed up and advanced on the pursuing British. He came to a narrow defile and made a stand there and held the British army at bay, until night put an end to the combat.

In the battle of Germantown he commanded the left wing and did all that could be done to save that battle. In the retreat he made his men drag off the artillery. At the battle of Monmouth he commanded the right wing and brought his troops nobly into action. His heavy guns sent disorder into the advancing lines of the enemy and gave double power to Gen. Wayne's charge. Gen. Greene defended Springfield, New Jersey, with 1300 men, when Sir Henry Clinton came against him with 5000 men. Greene held his position for two hours against him. Gen. Greene was in temporary command of the army at the time of the treason of Gen. Benedict Arnold. He presided at the trial of Major Andre. West Point was placed under his command, but scarcely had he entered upon his duties before he was ordered to go south to take command of the Southern Department. The historians say: "From this time commences the real history of General Greene." He now was entrusted with a separate command at a great distance from the Commander-in-chief, and Congress, besides surrounded by all the difficulties that try men most, the resources of his powerful mind and his amazing energies began to develop. He had an opportunity of showing how much of a General he was. Never had a General greater difficulties to contend with, or with less means to overcome them. Thrown entirely upon his own resources,

with little to do with, Gen. Gate's disastrous defeat at Camden left everything in its worst possible condition: Greene was without money, without stores, without everything necessary to carry on a campaign. He joined the army which did not number two thousand men. It was destitute of clothing, arms, ammunition, ragged, half-starved and dispirited by its recent defeat, it had the appearance of a motly crowd, rather than an army. Out of the whole force he could muster but eight hundred men fit for service. With these and an empty magazine, no provisions and a few peices of cannon, he was expected to make head against Cornwallis, who had well-disciplined and powerful, well fed and well clothed troops, who had everything necessary for an invading army; but General Greene had one cheering feature: he had some of the best officers under him there were in the whole American army. He had Gen. Morgan, a host in himself, Col. Lee, with his fierce Legion, Gen. Marion, Gen. Sumpter, Gen. Pickens, Col. Otho Williams and Col. Washington, with his brave and gallant Cavalry, a group of officers to which the British army furnish no parallel. Gen. Greene's first step was to locate his troops where he could be safe from attack until he could drill them, and obtain necessary reinforcements to take the field against Cornwallis. The British army lay at Winnsborough, flanked by strong garrisons. Greene selected a strong post on the frontiers of South Carolina for the main army, and sent Gen. Morgan with less than nine hundred men to hover about the enemy, and to strike whenever a chance offered. Gen. Greene made this division of his too small, and too weak an army, contrary to the rules of war, but he did it to distract and bewilder Cornwallis, and it had the desired effect. He scarcely knew which way to turn. He sent Col. Tarlton with eleven hundred of his best troops to capture

Gen. Morgan and his little army, but Gen. Morgan began to retreat as Col. Tarlton advanced. Tarlton always moved with speed and vigor, and pressed Morgan so hard that he dared not attempt to cross Broad river in South Carolina; he saw he must fight or be taken. He made up his mind to fight, and immediately formed his line of battle on the field where he was, called the "Cowpens." Tarlton formed his and the battle commenced. At first the action seemed all in favor of the British. Tarlton drove all before him and thought he had won a victory, but Col. Washington, who had been watching the whole affair, now charged in a solid body with his heavy cavalry, and Gen. Morgan rallied his troops and renewed the battle with terrific force, and Col. Tarlton's men broke and fled before the attack of Washington's heavy cavalry and the bayonet of the Second Maryland Regiment of the Continentals. After some hard fighting the battle was won. Col Tarlton fled with four hundred of his men, the rest were killed and wounded or taken prisoners. More than one hundred were killed, two hundred were wounded and five hundred were taken prisoners. Twelve standards, eight hundred muskets, thirty five baggage wagons, one hundred dragoon horses. All his tents and camp equipage were taken by Gen. Morgan. His loss was only twelve killed and sixty wounded. This was one of the most brilliant battles that took place during the Revolutionary war. All the arms and war material taken in battle were very much needed in General Greene's army. As soon as the roar of battle was over, Morgan commenced his retreat again, to escape Cornwallis, whom he knew would immediately start in pursuit. He sent an express to Gen. Greene to inform him of his victory. Greene started at once to meet him, with one aide and a sergeant's guard. He met him at the Catawba river. He then had to

cross the Yadkin and the Dan. The two divisions of Greene's army were united, which Cornwallis intended to prevent; pursuing with great vigor, believing he could catch and crush him before he was reinforced. Greene kept a great river between him and Cornwallis. At last in twenty days, he finally crossed the deep river Dan. He had in twenty days retreated two hundred and fifty miles, and crossed three large rivers. Cornwallis could pursue no further, for Greene had secured the boats and the river was too deep to be forded. I know of but one retreat superior to this in the annals of history. That is Xenophon's retreat with ten thousand Greeks from Persia to Greece. His army suffered terribly in this retreat. Many of them were ragged and barefoot. One blanket had to serve four soldiers. They had but one meal a day. All this in the middle of winter. By the time Greene got his army over a river, Cornwallis with his army would appear on the opposite bank so close was the pursuit, but the pursuit ended at the Dan. A shout of joy and triumph went up from Greene's army. His reinforcement began to arrive and Cornwallis commenced his march back. Gen. Greene in five days recrossed the Dan to follow up Cornwallis and harass him, intending soon to give him battle. He took up his quarters at Guilford Court House in North Carolina. He drew up his army in three lines. The first was the North Carolina Militia, commanded by Gen. Butler and Gen. Easton. Greene expected this militia would fire three or four shots and then retire behind the second line composed of volunteers and militia from Virginia, under Gen. Stevens and Gen. Lawson, placed eight hundred feet in the rear of the North Carolina militia. Twelve hundred feet in the rear of the Virginians were posted the Continentals commanded by Gen. Greene in person. Thus strongly posted with Col. Lee's Legion and

some infantry on the left, Col. Washington's heavy mounted dragoons on the right, he waited the approach of Cornwallis' brilliant army. It was a clear bright day, on the 15th, of March 1781; the battle commenced by the artillery before coming into close quarters. The first line, North Carolina Militia, threw down their arms and ran, most of them without firing a gun. The Virginians held their ground fully an hour against the whole British army before they retreated. Greene then rushed forward with his brave Continentals. These swept the field, and broke through everything that opposed them. This was true of the First Maryland Regiment, but the Second Maryland Regiment fled from an inferior force when everything was in their favor. It was the same Regiment too, that fought with such heroic bravery at the battle of the Cowpens, but it looked as though the battle was won. Two or three accidents occurred against Greene, and Cornwallis rallied his almost defeated army for another effort; the battle had raged with great fury for more than two hours. Greene believing his object was accomplished, and to save the further shedding of blood, ordered a retreat which was accomplished in good order. He retreated only three miles. The British loss in this dreadful battle was six hundred killed and wounded, one quarter of their whole army. The American loss was about four hundred killed and wounded. Cornwallis as soon as he could collect his wounded, made a hasty retreat, leaving his sick and wounded to the care of the Quakers and other inhabitants. General Greene pressed him to Ramsey's Mills, but Cornwallis fled at his approach. Two-thirds of Greene's army refused to go any further, for the time was up for which they had enlisted.

They were not more than half clothed, Some were bare-foot, half-starved, weary and worn out with long marches,

and far from their homes; so Greene with about one-third of his army marched for South Carolina. He took up his position on Hobkirk's Hill, about two miles from the village of Camden. On the 25th, of April he drew them up in line of battle on the hill, although they had eaten nothing for twenty-four hours. Lord Rawdon came out to drive Greene from the hill. The battle commenced. At first everything seemed to be in his favor. Two of his best officers did not strictly obey orders. Col. Gunby's Regiment on which he relied, broke and fled, but not through cowardice, but by a mistake, thinking it was an order to retreat. Gen. Greene saw that the day was lost, and ordered a retreat, which was done in good order. Lord Rawdon became satisfied that he could not stay in Camden in safety with such an adversary as Greene in his neighborhood, so he destroyed his forts, burned his stores, and retreated towards Fort Mott. Gen. Greene lost in the battle of Camden two hundred and sixty eight killed wounded and missing. The loss of the British army was nearly the same, so it can be easily seen why Lord Rawdon felt obliged to retreat. His loss was nearly a third of his army. Before Lord Rawdon got to Fort Mott one of Greene's divisions, under Col. Lee had taken it. Gen. Greene followed close in Lord Rawdon's rear. Ninety-six was invested, but Rawdon relieved it, but ordered it evacuated soon after. So active and persevering was Gen. Greene that the British were driven from all their posts except Orangeburg, a post much nearer Charleston, and Greene's army, half starved and ragged, worn out with constant marching and countermarching, and fighting, and the heat of summer, went into summer quarters on the high hills of Santee to spend the hot and sickly season in a warm southern clime, but he kept constantly preparing for aggressive operations. As soon as the wea-

ther would permit, and means of war provided, he ordered Generals Marion and Pickens to join him. He heard that Col. Stewart, with the British army, had halted at Eutaw Springs, forty miles from Charleston. He then put his army in motion toward that place. That night he wrapped himself up in his cloak and lay down in the midst of his soldiers to sleep through the night; the root of a tree was his pillow. This was seven miles from Eutaw Springs, where the British army, under Col. Stewart, were encamped. On the morning of the 8th, of September 1781, the drums beat and bugles sounded, and Gen. Greene's army was in motion for Eutaw Springs. Both armies were about equal in numbers, consisting of about twenty seven hundred men, but a portion of Gen. Greene's army were as naked as they were when they were born. The battle commenced at eight o'clock in the morning. It raged with equal fury on both sides for four hours. The field was covered with dead and dying. The British lost in killed and wounded six hundred and ninety three men, and five hundred of them were taken prisoners by Gen. Greene. This was nearly half of their army. The American loss was five hundred and fifty five killed and wounded. Of these one hundred and thirty seven were killed in the battle. Three or four companies of the British got into a brick house, shut themselves in, and poured a destructive fire on Greene's men. He brought up such artillery as he had to fire on it, but it was not heavy enough to make any impression on the house. He had only two six pounders so Gen. Greene, after four hours of hard fighting, secured his wounded and prisoners and withdrew his army.

This battle and that of Guilford Court House, were two of as bloody battles as were fought during the Revolutionary war, according to the numbers engaged. The British army

was so roughly handled that Col. Stewart made good his retreat that night towards Charleston. Says Mr. Goodrich, the historian: "Thus closed the campaign of 1781 in South Carolina. Few commanders have ever had greater difficulties to encounter than Gen. Greene, and few have ever with the same means accomplished so much. Though never decisively victorious, yet the battles which he fought, either from necessity or choice, were always so well managed as to result to his advantage." It is generally admitted that they were equivalent to victories. For in every instance the British had to retreat the next day, or soon after. Gen. Greene, like other brave men, was tender-hearted and sympathetic. He visited the wounded as they lay in the hospitals, and expressed great sympathy for their distress and did all he could to alleviate them, saying he was sorry, but that he could not help it, tears rolling down his cheeks as he moved among them. He said to the young officers who lay suffering and bleeding on the floor: "It was a trying duty imposed upon you, but it was unavoidable. I could not help it."

So overcome with thirst and heat were the men after the battle that they ran and plunged bodily into the ponds and swamps. The sickly season set in and fevers were added to wounds till hospitals were crowded, and the surgeons and physicians were worn out with constant labor. Gen. Greene therefore retired to the high hills of Santee. It was very trying to him to witness the sufferings of his army. He would go through the hospitals cheering up the desponding, and stooping over the fevered couch of the dying, while blessings and tears followed his footsteps. Two months passed away in this manner, and the enemy were gathering their forces again. The recruits on their way to join him had been stopped at Yorktown, and he had but a feeble band remaining

with him. He seemed to be deserted by Congress, his officers began to despond, and proposed to abandon all further effort.

“No,” said the noble-hearted Greene, “I will save the country or perish in the attempt.” On the 4th, of November news came that Cornwallis had surrendered the British army to Gen. Washington and the Count Rochambeau. Joy and exultation reigned through the camp. He now sent General Marion to operate between Charleston and Santee, and Gen. Sumpter to overawe the Tories of Orangeburg. Greene, with eight hundred men, advanced against Dorchester, where a portion of the British army was lying. Col. Stewart, with the other division, was only seven miles from this place. His intention was to crush the army at Dorchester before Colonel Stewart could come to its relief. He moved as silently as he could, and meant to break through their cavalry and present himself before Dorchester, but the British had heard of his coming notwithstanding his precaution, and destroyed their stores, and precipitately retreated to within six miles of Charleston. Thither Col. Stewart fled. Thus Gen. Greene by these brilliant manœuvres, drove the British from all their strong posts, cooped them up in Charleston, a fortified city. The country rung with his applause. His own officers were dazzled with the genius and daring that had accomplished so much with such small means. We see by these events with what terror his approach struck the British officers. Following up his success he began to draw his toils closer and closer around the city of Charleston. John’s Island was the only place outside of Charleston now in possession of the British. Gen. Greene planned to take that but failed, but he closely invested Charleston. Warm weather set in, with all the heat of a southern clime, and the army suffered terribly. Without clothing, hundreds were naked, so that one thousand of them were excused from appearing on parade. Fevers prevailed

among them and they died by scores; the whole army appeared to be rotting in the sun. It was perfectly horrible. A great stench arose from the camp. At last Gen Greene himself was stricken down. After a long delay a supply of clothing came, and the sickness began to disappear. The British were still in Charleston, but their condition was daily growing more straightened. At last they determined to evacuate the city. When the morning gun of the 13th, of December 1782 broke over the American camp, the signal for embarkation commenced. Loud shouts of exultation went up, and as the soldiers entered the town so great was their eagerness that the officers could scarcely restrain them from pressing on the ranks of the retiring foe. At three o'clock Greene entered with Gov. Rutledge by his side, preceded by thirty dragoons and followed by a long procession of citizens, while his brave cavalry brought up the rear. With banners flying, drums beating and bugles breathing forth their triumphant strains, the imposing procession moved through the streets. Every window was thronged with happy faces, and the whole city had turned out to see the man who, with such small means, had accomplished so much, and after he and his army and the people had suffered so greatly. This was indeed a triumphant entry into the capital of South Carolina. A breathless silence at first hung over the multitude, and eyes full of tears were turned in mute love and admiration towards their deliverer. At last a long and deafening shout fairly shook the city, with "God bless you! God bless you!" fell on every side, from hearts overflowing with gratitude. Ladies waving their handkerchiefs exclaiming, "Welcome gentlemen." That was a proud day for Gen. Greene, his army and the citizens of Charleston; and some compensation to Greene and his army for the toil and sufferings which they had endured.

And, as he looked on the thousands of happy faces, his manly breast heaved with emotion, and that heart which no toil nor suffering, nor danger could subdue sank under the tide of affection, and the eye that never blenched in wildest battle at this time flowed in tears.

This ended the war in the south. Gen. Greene had conquered at last, though under circumstances that fill even wise men with wonder as they watch the stream of events. In April 1783, news came of the treaty of peace. The city was illuminated, salutes of cannon, flags flying, music playing, and every demonstration of joy. In August he bade farewell to his army, which had become endeared to him by common suffering, and amid a thousand proofs of devotion he took his journey northward. At Princeton he met his beloved commander, Gen. Washington. There they talked over together their toils and sufferings, and the glorious prospects of their country; but when this was over he hastened on to Rhode Island, and was everywhere received with applause. His private affairs were involved, but he took a small house in Newport, and began to gather around him the comforts of home. At this time the General Assembly of the State had before them the subject of confiscating the estates of the Tories, but he eloquently opposed the bill, saying "that they should have charity for those deluded men." His great exposure in his southern campaign had made great inroads on his iron constitution. He, however, rallied again, and in 1785, after passing through great pecuniary embarrassments, removed to Georgia to a plantation on the Savannah river, which was given him by the State. Soon after his arrival he received a challenge to fight a duel from a Capt. Gunn, on account of a decision Greene made against him respecting a horse. Greene promptly rejected it. He wrote Washington

of his refusing the challenge and Washington approved of his course. The next year he removed his family to Mulberry grove, and, surrounded by those he loved, he seemed to recover the freshness of his youth; but his happiness was of short duration. On his way home from Savannah in June, whither he had gone on business, he stopped with a Mr. Gibbons over night, and next day walking out with him to view his rice plantations, received a partial sunstroke. He reached his home, but the death blow had been given, and after a few days of suffering, he, on the 18th, of June, 1786 closed his career in the prime of life, when he was only forty four years of age. His body was carried to Savannah, and by an immense concourse of people followed to the grave. A monument has been erected to his memory in the city of Savannah.

We have now been through the career of this great man. The question naturally arises, can we rightfully class him with the great Generals of the world? We think we can. He cannot be placed in the first class of great Generals, nor in the second class, but we think he can be placed in the third class. Alexander, Cæsar, Napoleon, and perhaps Saladin, Gingham Khan, Timoor, or Tamerlane can only be placed in the first class. In the second class we place Pyrrhus, Hannibal, Pompey, Scipio, Charlemagne, Charles Martel, Batoo, Edward the Black Prince, Godfrey the Crusader, Richard the Lion Hearted, Cromwell, Turenne, Marlborough, Charles the 12th, of Sweden, Wellington, Massena, Soult, Frederick the Great. In the third class we place Judas Maccabeus, Alfred the Great, Edward the First, William Wallace, Robert Bruce, Gen. Clive, Washington, Greene, Cornwallis, Moreau, Arch Duke Charles of Austria, Blücher, Koutausoff, Pictou, Andrew Jackson, Scott, Grant, Lee, and

Gen. Thomas. In the second and third class which we have named, many others whom we have not mentioned may be added to them, but none to the first class. Washington and Greene fought on the Fabian system. They could not have succeeded under any other with what they had to do with. They were obliged to fight against some of the best troops, commanded by the ablest generals in the world, with no corresponding means with which to meet them. With raw troops half starved, half clothed, undisciplined, they had to meet such troops, commanded by such officers as I have been describing. With all these difficulties to encounter, they finally succeeded. Certainly then, we ought to class them among the great generals of the world. And what are the other reasons that we thus class them? Washington's plan of all his battles were excellent. Alexander, Cæsar, or Bonaparte could scarcely improve them, and when he failed to succeed in them the fault was not his, but most always because his subordinates did not properly obey his orders, by lack of ability or some other misfortune, for which Washington or his plans were not responsible. There is but one instance in all the Revolutionary struggle where he can with any reason be blamed, and that is, that he was not present at the battle of Flat Bush. Had he been present to have planned that battle and seen the plans executed under his own eye, the result of that days fighting would probably have been very different from what it was. With Gen. Greene we may say as we do of General Washington; that his plans were excellent. It would be very difficult for any General to improve them. In many respects he was like Washington. He never was decisively victorious. Though Washington in four instances of his Revolutionary battles, viz: At Trenton, Princeton, Stony Point and Yorktown was victorious, and at Monmouth it was equivalent to a

victory, for Gen. Clinton had to retreat immediately after the battle as soon as the darkness of the night allowed him to escape unobserved. Gen. Greene fought three general actions in his southern campaigns, and a number of lesser engagements, and every one of these general engagements was equivalent to a victory, although in each instance he withdrew his army from the contest, and thus left his adversary the opportunity to claim the victory, although they were obliged to flee the day following or soon after. The Duke of Wellington, who, in military affairs, is the very highest authority, says, "To fight a battle one day and be obliged to retreat the next, is equivalent to a defeat; though you may have driven your enemy from the field in the battle." By this rule every one of Gen. Greene's general actions was a victory; for Cornwallis, Lord Rawdon, and Col. Stewart, felt obliged to retreat the next day or soon after. They dare not stay in Greene's neighborhood any longer, thus giving the strongest evidence that they did not feel able to fight him again. Cornwallis himself, paid Greene one of the greatest compliments that was ever bestowed on him. He said. Greene is as dangerous as Washington. While never expecting to gain any great advantage over him, I never feel safe while lying in his neighborhood." This was said by an enemy, and probably the ablest General that Great Britain ever sent against us.* These facts show very clearly that Greene was a great General. It is true that neither Washington or Greene never commanded a large army. The former never had under him at one time over seventeen thousand men, and the latter not five thousand, but the way they handled these showed that they had the ability to handle a larger body of men; but it has been the wonder of the world, that the Colonies without a government, without money, without an army, without an

navy, and only three million inhabitants should go to war with the richest and most powerful nation in the world; with the best army, commanded by the ablest generals, that had a navy able to cope with any two nations on the globe combined, and should succeed, and gain their independence, and become one of the nations of the earth, is one of the most remarkable events in the history of the world. This is proof that Washington and Greene were great Generals.

* [Greene was appointed by Congress second in command of the army upon the recommendation of Gen. Washington. Why? Because he was the most capable of all the Generals and the best fitted to take that important command. This fact of itself alone is proof sufficient of his great abilities.]

“ GREAT WILL GREENE ” There was an old soldier of the Revolutionary army from West Greenwich, I used to see when a boy at Town Meetings and General Trainings. Sometimes he would be seen in the factory villages in the eastern part of Coventry. He went by the non de plume of “ Great Will Greene.” He was six feet and some three or four inches tall, well formed, and would probably weigh two hundred and fifty pounds or more, and possessed great strength. He served as a common soldier during the Revolutionary war. He was in Gen. Sullivan’s army on Rhode Island. He was a great wrestler; Gen Sullivan and his officers knew it. To amuse both armies Gen Sullivan offered to bet with the French General that he had a soldier who could throw any man in the French army. The French accepted the bet. So a large ring was formed so that the armies could see the fun. Greene prepared himself and went into the ring; and

the French officers brought on their man. He was a great negro over seven feet high, well formed, and would weigh over three hundred pounds. He was a giant in statue and strength. They took hold of each other. Greene said he was so tall that he had to look up to see his face and he was afraid of him, but he was ashamed to back out, so they went at it. The negro was so strong that he would lift Greene clear of the ground and swing him clear round, but when Greene came down he would strike on his feet every time. Greene did nothing only on the defensive, as Wellington did at Waterloo. The negro twirled him around this way for half an hour. Greene saw that the negro began to pant. He saw that he was getting tired and he began to think there was a chance for him yet. So he watched his opportunity and it want many minutes more before he caught a lock on the negro and down he went. A shout went through the armies. Mr. Greene told this story to my father and others fifty years after the war closed. He said the negro was the strongest man by all odds he ever saw. So strong that he would handle Mr. Greene at arms length like a child.

[*In the next number of the Register will be found the remaining portion of this interesting paper of biographical sketches.*]

From Narragansett Times, Friday June 19, 1891.

The Narragansett Historical Register for January, 1891, has just been issued. It has an article on the Burnside Expedition, by B. F. Underwood; "Jabez Greene and his descendants," by M. W. Greene; "John Wilcox of Narragansett,"

by Rev. S. P. Merrill; "Hopkinton Town Records," by the Editor; and considerable more reading matter of interest to those historically inclined. This number of the publication is the first of the ninth volume.

From Rhode Island Democrat, June 26, 1891.

Charles Dickens' character of Old Mortality preserved the names of the dead upon the tombstones by scraping off the moss and mould so as to keep the names visible. Mr. James N. Arnold, Editor of the Narragansett Historical Register and Publisher of the Vital Record of Rhode Island, is preserving the names of the dead in a different but perhaps a more effectual manner. He is taking Town by Town in the State, and visiting each grave-yard and copying the names of its silent sleepers. At some time he intends to publish these grave-yard records. He has just completed the list of names of the dead in the Town of Johnston and made a copy of the inscription on each tombstone. While the work of Mr. Arnold does not materially benefit the subjects of his pen they certainly never object to their names being taken and to those who are interested in genealogy and local history to-day, and to a generation who will live when many of these tombstones are destroyed, the work will be of value.

From Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle, May 8, 1891.

We learn that the "Vital Record of Rhode Island," Volume I of which comprised the Towns of Kent County, and to the publication of which the General Assembly subscribed for three hundred copies for the use of the State, has been so well received by them as to warrant subscribing for the like number of copies, the same to include Providence County. Mr. Arnold, the compiler of this work, has now nearly a complete list of the Births, Deaths and Marriages, as recorded in

the record books of the Towns in the State, from the earliest English Settlement to the year 1850, when the present registration laws were passed by the General Assembly. Such a work must have a great value for all those who have occasion to consult its pages. The matter is arranged so naturally that even a child can understand it. Each item given has a reference to the original book and page of the Town's record. Each Town is given separate and distinct pages, and indexed accordingly, so as not to confuse the reader in any way in his search. Mr. Arnold proposes to have Providence County in print during the present year, unforeseen events alone preventing. The price of his first volume is five dollars, which comprises 650 imperial quarto pages. The Providence County work will be in two volumes of like size, at the same price for each. Volume II will comprise the city of Providence, and the Towns of Cranston, Johnston and North Providence. Volume III the Towns of Burrillville, Glocester, Scituate, Foster, Smithfield and Cumberland.

QUERIES.

1. What were the names of the parents of Mary Chaffee, of Swansey, Mass. She Nov. 18th, 1735, was married there to Gideon Franklin and removed to Scituate, R. I.?

2. What were the names of the parents of Abigail Ross or Rose, and which of these was her right family surname. She was at Scituate, R. I., and was married there on Sept. 7th, 1766, to Gideon Franklin, Jun.?

3. What were the names (with dates of births,) of the children of the aforesaid Gideon Franklin Jr. and what was the date of his death and also that of his wife Abigail, and was he more than once married.

H. H. Crain, Key West, Florida.

Samuel Tanner, of West Greenwich, R. I., died either in Dec. 1800, or Jan. 1801.

Query. Was he the same party whose name appears in Cowell's "Spirit of '76 in Rhode Island," page 36, as corporal in Capt. Gorton's Company.

He is referred to on the grave-stone of his son Samuel Tanner, who died in Providence, and was buried in Pocasset Cemetary, Dyer's Nursery, as Col. Samuel Tanner.

Whence did he get this title?

Where was the Capt. Gorton from, whose name is given in the same book, page 36, as Thomas Gorton, Captain?

C. Frank Parkhurst, Providence. R. I.

Salisbury. William Salisbury, in Swansea, Mass., Oct. 9, 1685, married Bethiah ——— When and where did this marriage take place? What was her maiden name, and her place and date of both birth and death? What is her ancestry? When and where did the above William Salisbury die?

The said William and Bethiah Salisbury had, among others a son Oliver b. in Swansea, Feb. 5, 1711-2, who m. Jan. 9, 1734-5, in Swansea, Elizabeth Haile (dau. of Barnard,) Oliver and Elizabeth are thought to have had about six children, the births of two of which are recorded in Swansea as follows: Oliver, b. Sept 12, 1740; Phebe, b. Feb. 28, 1743-4. What were the names of the other children of the said Oliver and Elizabeth? When and where were they born, where and whom did they marry, and when and where did they die? Did the said Oliver and Elizabeth have a son William?

When and where did the said Oliver die?

Nate. Oliver Sr. married 2nd. Lydia Bowen, of Warren, R. I.

E. S. Jones, Att. at Law, Providence, R. I.

THE WILL OF CHARLES MACARTE.

The first Will recorded in the Probate Record Book of the Town of East Greenwich; dated 1682, Recorded in book ii, page 29 or 43.

 NTO all christian people unto whome these pents may com know yee that I Charles Macarte now of the towne of Est grenwich in the Colony of Rhod Island and providance planteteons Being in perfect memory but weake in body doe meake this my lastt will and testament

First That all my deapts bee paid

Se'dly I make John Spenser Junior my Lawfull haire unto whome I Give my house and Land or Lands in this Towne after my desese and I doe mack John Spenser senior father to the aforesaid Spenser Gardian to his sonn to teak cere that my will bee parformed

th'ly I Give unto Pasco Whitford the deapt that hee doth owe mee, and halfe the Sheepe of mine in his keeping, and the other half to Edward Cartar and to the foresaid Carter I Give my armes, that is tow Guns and a sord and my chest with the Lock and cea, and also I Give unto Charles Heseltun Junior a young horse that will be two yere ould next Spring branded with IS on the shoulder and my biggest yron poot I Give unto John Andrew and fower narrow axes

and my puter I Give unto young Susanna Spencer to be delivered unto her when she is of Edge, and all my carpenters towles and joyners towles I Give unto William Spencer; which

shall bee resarved for him till hee is capable unto mak youse of them, or of Edge.

My Beding and woolling close I Give unto Snsanna Spencer junior; xsept one peace of brod cloth that I had to make mee wascoot I give unto my haire; and allso I give unto hanah [long] the younger one heffer of three yere oold to be delivered her at desese

and I Give unto John Garard a poor Country man of mine three bushels of corne to be paid him presently after my desese

I have a letter that came from my Brother from Kingsile after his retorne from Spaine Being fersed from home in the war in which Letter he sent for mee home; but the troubles in Cristifars at that tyme and fersed me from thence to New England and soe hee herd not of mee nor I of him . . .

I will that that letter with another within it is; be sent to him with a letter to signifie unto him bow it hath bin with mee since and when and where I end my dayes

here followeth som deapts dowe to him which were all or most part dow with all before his desese

Richard Dunn of Newport shall be aded untoe the first mentioned Gardian whome I doe desire and betrusted unto see that all before written and after in this my will Be parformed and that if aither of these soo Before meunoned betrusted should die before that my haire is of Edge; then hee that doth survive shall heve power; and my will is that hee chuse one to him it being one that my haire doth approve of

My ould mere I Give unto Samuel Bennet and hir foule or my young mere I give unto Mychell Spenser

and the Rest of my Chatle Goodes and Catten [or catter] I give unto John Spenser Senior and all my deapts dowe to mee

As Concaning the Land that I Give unto my haire and t
house my will is that the land and house pe unto him a
his lawfull haire for-ever

her followeth his mind concaning some Goodes hee had
his custise of John Rices when hee mead this will but deliv
ed them to the owner before his death therefore I dowe om
te it

and for the Conformation of this my will and that it m
apere unto all parsons unto whome it may come I have se
to my hand and seale this psent 18th day of Febuary 1682

S The mark
Charles † Macar e
and seale [L. S.]

Signed sealed in
the pr'sentes of
John Knight
Thomas Fry Junior

Entered into this Book of Record this 22and of Marc
1683 or 4 By mee

JOHN SPENSER
Town Clark

At a Session of the Quarterly Court, Essex Co., Mass.,
May 1, 1640.

Mr. William Brown declared against Mr. Butler, that th
said Brown his goats coming near Mr. Butler his farme, Mr
Verrin his mayd setting on a little dogg on the goats. Mr
Butler his great dogg falls upon the goats and kills one.

It was concluded that Mr. Butler must pay for the goate.

VOL. IX. JANUARY 1891. NO. 1

— THE —

NARRAGANSETT Historical Register

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO
THE ANTIQUITIES, GENEALOGY AND HISTORICAL
MATTER ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY
OF THE

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

A HISTORICAL MAGAZINE FOR THE PEOPLE

*A record of measures and of men,
For twelve full score years and ten.*

JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR

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THE NARRAGANSETT HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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 A large portion of our time for the next two months
will have to be given to our new volume of Vital Records
and therefore the issue of our next number will be somewhat
delayed. We trust our readers will pardon this delay and be
patient with us as they can rely we shall do our utmost and
have it out as soon as possible.

 The Editor of this magazine is happy to announce that the first volume of his great work, the

VITAL RECORD OF RHODE ISLAND

has met a very successful publishment, and at once has taken high rank among works of its class. This is the more gratifying to him after passing through the severe trials and perplexities of the preparation. The Editor is also happy to announce the succeeding volume is fast being revised and made ready for the printer and if nothing unforeseen takes place it is the intention of the compiler to have it all placed in type during the coming winter. It will contain, in material, double that of Volume First, covering Providence County complete. We shall be very much pleased to receive orders for the work such as our friends may favor us with. The price of the volume containing the County complete will be placed at *Ten Dollars*.

 We shall make further announcement of the same in the next number of the Register.

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